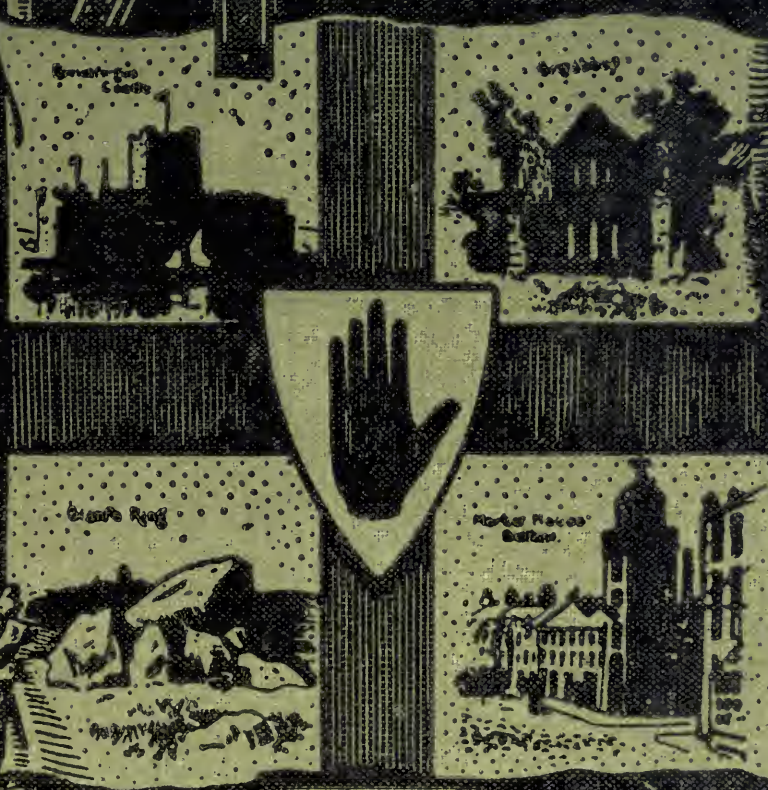
Ulster Journal of Archæology



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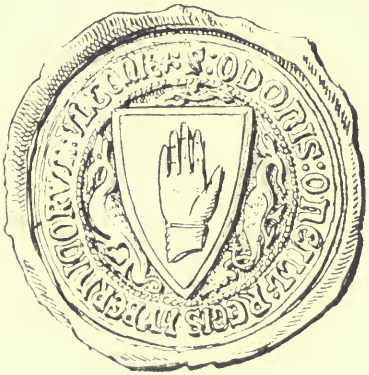

SEAL OF HUGH O'NEILL, KING OF ULSTER

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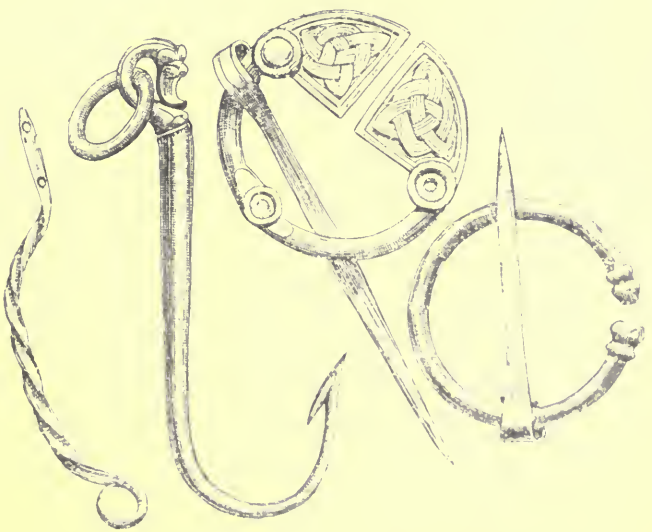
The Crannoges of Lough Mourne, Co. Antrim.

BY GEORGE E. REILLY.

THE existence of the crannoges at Lough Mourne, near Carrickfergus, was unknown until 1881, when the Belfast Water Commissioners took over the lake as an additional supply of water for the town. The lough was run off, revealing the remains of five crannoges, which were at that time investigated by the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club, and some implements of stone and iron obtained. During the drought of the summer of 1901 the water was again lowered, and the writer made further search amongst the cairns of stone surrounding the wooden piles, which at one time supported the ancient lake-dwellings, with the result of finding some fine specimens of bronze ornaments. The two brooches here figured are samples of good workmanship, exhibiting artistic skill of no mean order. The interlaced pattern is exceedingly beautiful and well executed. Only one stone, however, remains in its setting.



ORNAMENTS FOUND AT LOUGH MOURNE.

The fishing-hook with ring has also been made with a view to ornament as well as use, and has a well preserved barbed point.

The little twisted handle has been evidently for a cup or other small wooden vessel, and has two holes on the flattened end to receive little pins or nails.

A small stone celt and iron axe-head of ordinary pattern were also found. But the most interesting relic is the remains of a smelting-pot, made of a composition of lime and bone ashes. A drawing is here given to one-eighth of natural size to show the form of this crucible. There is a heavy foot-stalk, 5 inches thick and 4 inches high, supporting a bowl 4 inches deep, shaped like a modern champagne-glass. The rim measures 13 inches across, and is half an inch thick at the top, with a lip for pouring out the metal. Some bronze slag still remains in the bottom of the bowl. Goldsmiths' crucibles are to-day made of bone ashes.

EARTHEN CRUCIBLE FOR MELTING BRONZE.

The remains of a female elk (*megaceros hibernicus*) were found on the shore of Lough Mourne a year or so ago when excavating for some drains. The skull measured 18 inches by 10 inches, and the spread of antlers must have been about 7 feet. When first exposed, the skin covered the skull, but it has now mostly fallen off. This elk must have been hunted into the water, or waded in to drink, and sunk in the soft, peaty mud, which acted as a preservative.

The canoe, now preserved in the Museum, was found several years ago. It is 15 feet long and 4 feet wide, with square stern, hollowed out of a solid oak trunk. The blocks for the rowlock-pins, the portions of the sides to which the seats were fastened, and the rests for the rowers' feet, are all cut out of the solid wood. This is the second complete canoe found at Lough Mourne: several fragments of others have also been found.

The following is the report[1] on these crannoges, as presented to the Field Club by F. W. Lockwood, on the 21 November, 1882, the investigations having been made the previous summer:

Sections were run through the crannoges in several directions, and a trench was attempted round the outside, but the mud was too fluid to permit much to be done. The mode of construction was, however, fully revealed, and is exp'ained in the annexed plan and sections made by F. W. Lockwood,

[1] *B.N.F.C. Proceedings*, Series II, vol. ix, p. 170.

the originals of which have been presented to the Museum. The larger group, which consists of four separate stone islets near the southern shore of the lake, rests upon a foundation of logs and branches of trees, mainly from three to six inches in diameter, which are spread upon a layer of twigs, heather, leaves, and moss. The islets were then formed of about two feet thick of large stones loosely piled up, which form the floor of the dwellings. Each separate structure was surrounded by rows of piles, and the whole group enclosed by more piles, numbering several hundreds. The piles were of pine, willow, ash, and, more rarely, oak; their ends were pointed, evidently with a sharp hatchet. Rows of piles stretching in a south-west direction, and about 100 feet long, mark the line of the causeway that connected the crannoge with the mainland. This does not appear to have been cross-timbered, as in many other examples, but was layered with leaves and moss, which is now in the form of imperfect peat about a foot thick. The breadth of the causeway was about 10 feet. A little to the north, and farther out in the lake, is the other crannoge. Its construction is rather different and more elaborate than the former. At the bottom was a layer of large stones, whose depth could not be ascertained owing to a spring of clear water that gushed up. On these a deposit of moss had been heaped, which must originally have been very thick, as it is still, after all its compression, two feet thick. A ring of piles all round the crannoge supports horizontal timbers, which rest in notches on the heads of the piles, or in some cases are mortised into them. These radiate from the centre like the spokes of a wheel, and are supported on the layer of moss above described. On the timbers rests another layer of heather, moss, and leaves, upon which stones have been heaped up to form the floor. The diameter of the stone floor of this island was about forty-five feet, the piles extending about ten feet further all round it. There was no trace of any causeway, and probably none existed. In the case of many other crannoges, a framework of timbers, secured to the tops of the piles, extended all round the outside to serve as a breakwater; but in those at Lough Mourne this could not be observed. In the course of the excavations very few relics were brought to light, though a few were found during the summer by William MacDowell, of Lough Mourne School, and Charles Bulla, a member of the club, and others. Doubtless, many articles lie too deeply embedded in the soft mud to be recovered except at too great expense. Subjoined is a complete list:—Charcoal and charred bones in considerable quantity; teeth of horses, sheep, and others; horns and bones of deer; flint flakes, some of them marked by fire; a pair of whetstones, fossil sea urchins, and a perforated stone, apparently worn either as ornaments or more probably for charms; an iron hatchet, of the early or bronze type, with a hole for attachment of thong; two small earthen crucibles, an earthenware spindle whorl, about five feet of the prow of a "dug out" oaken canoe. All the above finds, though not

numerous, are of similar character to those found in crannoges elsewhere. Of the wooden huts in which the occupants lived no trace was found; but, except in one or two cases, these have invariably disappeared.

The Bradshaws of Bangor and Mile-Cross, in the County of Down.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

IN the paper on the Abbey Church of Bangor (vol. vi, p. 197), I described the remarkable Bradshaw monument, dated 1620, and stated that the family of the same name, long resident at Mile-Cross, did not appear to have settled in Ireland until a later date. I have now come across a lengthened pedigree of the Bradshaws amongst the Rose Cleland MS., which clearly connects the Mile-Cross family with Bangor, but not, strange to say, with the Thomas Bradshaw mentioned on the monument at Bangor. As these notes respecting an old County Down family are valuable, I give them verbatim:

"I. James Bradshaw of Yorkshire born 1619, entered a volunteer in Oliver Cromwells army and was captain of the forlorn hope at the storming of Drogheda in the year 1649, he married Ann Patterson the daughter of Deemster [Judge] Robert Patterson of the Isle of Man, in the street at Carrickfergus before a Magistrate, he died at the age of 69 years of wounds received at the storming of Drogheda.[1] He got a grant of lands from Oliver Cromwell containing 1700 Irish acres with Ballygarth Castle at Julianstown Bridge in the County of East Meath but did not look after it, and lost it to himself and family. He was convinced by the ministry of William Edmonson.

"II. James Bradshaw of Lurgan, County of Armagh, son of the above James and Ann was born in Drumnakelly[2] (now Annsborough), 15 June, 1679 and married Ann daughter of Jacob Turner of Lurgan Merchant in 1707 and died 30 August 1754 aged 75 years 2 months and 4 days, his wife Ann died 13 January 1770 aged 78 years they had issue.

"III. Robert Bradshaw born at Lurgan 3 Novr 1722 Married Anna, daughter of Thomas Greer of Redford County of Tyrone in Decr. 1742, she was born 15 Jany 1723-4 and died 17 Jany 1755, they had issue 1st, James born at NewtownArdes 23 Septr 1743 died 28 July 1745, 2nd Elizabeth born

[1] This must have been in 1690, at the "Battle of the Boyne," as it is usually called.

[2] The Hamiltons had an estate here by intermarriage with the Maginnis family, the ancient owners: see *Montgomery MS.*, p. 319).

at NewtownArdes 27 Novr 1744 died in 10 July 1745, 3rd Thomas born at NewtownArdes 15 June 1746 died at Milecross 22 Septr 1810, 4th James born at NewtownArdes 3 Feby 1749 died 20 Octr 1764, 5th Robert born at NewtownArdes 28 Octr. 1752 died 24 May 1771, 6th Anna born 19 Septr, 1756 died 14 Novr. 1761. Robert the father died at the house of his wife's niece Alice Ford at 50 Thomas Street Dublin 19 Feby 1794.

"IV. Thomas Bradshaw born 15 June 1746 Married Sarah Hoare daughter of Samuel Hoare of London Banker on the 26 Novr. 1777, she was born 9 April 1754, she was seized with Apoplexy Sunday 27 June at Rath Gael House Bangor and died there on Wedy 30 June 1813, Buried Thursday 1 July at Milecross. He died at Milecross Saturday 22 Septr. and was buried at Milecross Tuesday 25 Septr. 1810. They had issue, 1 Sarah, 2 Robert, 3 Samuel and Thomas (twins) who both died young, 4 Anna, 5 Joseph Hoare, 6 Grizel Maria, 7 Eliza, 8 Lucy."

V. The above Robert Bradshaw of Mile-Cross married and had issue, Joseph and Joshua with others. Joseph sold Mile-Cross to John Tate; Joshua lived on the land west of the meeting-house, which was called "Joshua's Farm." This Robert was a lawyer, and was known as "Mad Bradshaw," as he was of eccentric habits. When the hill descending to Mile-Cross was first called by the name it is still known by—"Bradshaw's Brae"—I cannot say. The name Mile-Cross means one mile distant from the cross of Newtownards—a physical fact. The furnishings of Mile-Cross house were old, rare, and valuable, bringing very high prices at the auction. It is said they came from England, and all by sea, up Strangford Lough. On the avenue close to the road is a row of very remarkable stones of great size and weight. These huge boulders—many of them erratics from the ice age—were collected by Robert Bradshaw around the shores of Strangford Lough.

Joseph was not the eldest son of Robert, but became the heir of Mile-Cross on the death of his elder brother. He took orders, and was first a curate in the Isle of Wight; then, in 1885, rector of Mursley, in Buckinghamshire, where he died a few years later. Finding the family estate heavily encumbered, he sold all, including the rare old furniture, in discharge of the family debts, and devoted himself to his sacred calling. His first cousin, Henry Bradshaw, was a Fellow of King's College, Cambridge, and Librarian of the University. He died in 1886. The famous Bradshaw Society was named after him.

In an obituary notice of the Rev. Joseph Bradshaw, which appeared in the *Bucks Herald*, it is stated that he was the last representative of the senior branch of an ancient north country family, taking the name from a manor in the Hundred of Salford, Lancashire. A direct ancestor, Sir William de Bradshawe, was King's Lieutenant for the county of Lancashire in the time of Edward III.; and Roger de Bradshaw was M.P. in the reign of Richard II.

The marriage with the daughter of Deemster Patterson is also mentioned; but the whole article is written in the wildest "high falutin" style, and Bangor and Mile-Cross and deceased's immediate relatives are but hastily referred to.

One of the "Mad Bradshaw's" peculiarities was the use of bullocks in his carriage—a large van with a stove inside, in which he used to traverse the country. It was said that a by-law was made in Belfast to prevent horses travelling on the then rude footpaths, and that Bradshaw exercised his legal acumen and got over the difficulty by substituting oxen. He and his van were well-known figures in Belfast about 1840. My father often described them to me. He had also remarkable ideas in regard to agriculture, and practised many new devices, chemical and otherwise, with varied success. This was doubtless the commencement of the incumbrance of the Mile-Cross property; but it is also stated that the Bradshaws were the victims of fraud. Eventually all passed from their hands. The subsequent owner, John Tate, now of ——— Downpatrick, did much to bring the old churchyard on the property, Killsuggan, into a better state by having it enclosed with a wall and planted. It is now quite decent and in good order. Formerly it was in a deplorable condition.

There are two burial-places at Mile Cross: one, already referred to, adjoining the avenue to Mile-Cross house, close to the north side of the road leading to Newtownards, which is an old site. Some sculptured fragments of the ancient church are still preserved in the surrounding walls. It is now of very small area, and is almost exclusively used by Roman Catholics. Its ancient name was Killysuggan. The other one is a Friends' burial-place, on the south side of the road, and a few perches from it, not far from the old disused Quaker meeting-house. It is small, square-shaped, enclosed by a bank of earth, and surrounded by trees. There is no proper fence, and so it is practically open to the adjoining fields. The grave mounds can still be traced, but there are no headstones of any sort—a not unusual feature in such places. This is the last resting-place of the Bradshaws of Mile Cross. Their graves were pointed out to me by an old resident. When they had become Quakers I do not know; but I trust some one will write the history of this little settlement of Friends[1] with their quaint meeting-house, now a store, and their quiet, shaded "Lamb's Fold," now fast becoming unrecognisable from the surrounding land. No moss-grown sculptured slabs record the sleepers' names; no modern Aberdeen granite obelisk tells of the self-made man's accumulated wealth; only little green mounds denote that "earth to earth" has come to pass; and this makes me wish the more that some written account should be given before all recollection of a kindly race has passed away from Mile-Cross.

[1] By the gauger's return in 1764, there were 20 Quakers here.

The Bally Castle, County Antrim.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

THE MacDonnells had numerous residences, all well known—Dunluce, Ballymagarry, Duninanynie, and Glenarm; but there is very little known of the important one in Ballycastle town—the one, in fact, which gave the place its name, although its ruins were removed only fifty years ago. The sketch here shown gives an accurate idea of its style and proportions. It stood in the

CASTELLATED HOUSE AT BALLYCASTLE, IN THE COUNTY OF ANTRIM.
From a drawing made on [illegible] by [illegible] Smith, [illegible]

grounds of the church, erected by the Boyd family, on the centre square of the town, at the corner of the narrow street leading to the present railway. It is from this street the above view is taken. I can give no accurate details as

to the time of its erection, or by whom it was erected; but its architecture is the Scotch baronial style, similar to Shaw's Castle, at Ballygally,[1] which dates from the time of James I. Judging from this, it must have been comparatively new when the terrible events of the year 1641 occurred around its walls.[2] These facts have already been given in the Journal, so I need not reiterate them. Alice O'Neill, Countess of Antrim, was then resident in the castle, which may have been a dower-house, as the Countess was the widow of Sir Randal MacDonnell, first Earl of Antrim. She was a daughter of the great Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and displayed much of the ability of her father during her long career. A full sketch of her life is given in the *MacDonnells of Antrim*. Being childless, she made a pilgrimage to Saint Brigid's Well, in the County Roscommon, with her husband. In the original edition of the *Stewarts of Ballintoy*,[3] the Rev. George Hill attaches much blame to her actions in 1641, accusing her of participating in the slaughter which then took place at her castle; but he altered his views on this subject, and omitted these strictures, when the same was being reprinted in this Journal, considering the evidence against her insufficient to prove his former statements. Her husband was much harassed by Sir Arthur Chichester, who long coveted his fair lands, and did all he could to drive him to extremes, and force him to adopt a similar course to that pursued by the unfortunate Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell, but without success. Before Munro, however, his widow had to flee in terror, and her jointure-house was seized without scruple by the Scots, and her dower lands confiscated. She was reduced "to extremitie, and driven to pawne her 2 rings, a cross and a jewell of gould inlayed with rubies and dyamonds, for £20." The Countess was then at Limerick, out of the reach of Munro. She continued an exile from her home until after the Restoration. In May 1661 she writes to her "Deare Cousin," Colonel Robert Stewart: "I hope you will strive to get my old dwelling, Ballycastle, to me again." But it is doubtful if the old lady ever returned to her own fireside. She was alive in 1663, being then eighty years of age; but the Antrim estates were not restored to their rightful owners until 1665, and Lady MacDonnell does not appear to have occupied the castle after her flight in 1641. Her pathetic appeal in her old age to get back to her old home was doubtless occasioned by the longing to die there and be buried beside her lord in the old friary of Bun-na-Margie. History is silent as to whether her last wishes were obtained—let us hope they were. After Munro's occupation of the old castle, the Cromwellians garrisoned it, and his harpies seized the last fragment of MacDonnell land. The "discoverer" was Dr. Ralph King, and he was in possession of the Bally Castle and lands adjoining in 1661. An unsuccessful attempt was made in 1663 by Archibald Stewart, the Antrim agent, to remove him; but he doubtless held on until

[1] See vol. vi. page 65. [2] See vol. vi. page 60. [3] Coleraine, 1865.

1665. After this the castle fell into dilapidation, and so remained until 1854, when it was finally removed by Charles Kirkpatrick of White Hall, receiver of the Boyd Estate under the Court of Chancery, it being considered dangerous to passers-by. The Rev. George Hill, in the *MacDonnells of Antrim*, falls into a slight mistake (page 250) when he states: "One of the gables of this castle" (speaking of Duninanynie and not Ballycastle), "remained until about twenty years ago, when it was removed by order of the Court of Chancery." Unless both Duninanynie and Ballycastle were removed *at the same time*—and we can find no mention of this—it must have been the old castle in the town that was then removed, and not Duninanynie; in fact, the appearance of the latter has not altered for over that period, as we are assured by old people who remember it much longer than that time. We have been much puzzled about this, because the learned editor was accurate and reliable in all his statements. We are, as usual, when dealing with Antrim history, largely indebted to the Rev. George Hill's works for the foregoing statements. There is a coloured sketch in the Manor House, Ballycastle, giving another view of this castle from the west, and showing the church to the left of it. These two views clearly prove the exact site, and that only "one of the gables" was standing in 1850.

BALLY CASTLE FROM THE MARKET SQUARE IN 1850.
From a Sketch in the Manor House.

The Duke Schomberg at Bangor in 1689.

THE following original letter[1] from the Rose-Cleland MS. is worthy of reproduction. It was written by Sir Patrick Dun to James Hamilton, who died in 1706, whose monument is in the Abbey Church of Bangor.[2] Sir Patrick Dun (then Dr. Dun) was a *protégé* of the Hamilton family: he was born at Aberdeen in 1642, and represented the borough of Killileagh in the Irish Parliament from 1692, being knighted by the Lords Justices in 1696. There is a full-length portrait of him in his robes, by Sir Geoffrey Kneller, in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. He died *sine prole* in 1713, and was buried in Saint Michan's Church, Dublin. He was a very eminent surgeon, and left his fortune to found a Professorship of Physic in the College of Physicians, Dublin. The Sir Patrick Dun Hospital is also a memorial to his philanthropy.

Dear Sir, Chester, teusday 20 August 1689.

Seaventy saile of the Ships that went with the Duk of Schonbergs army returned las night being Munday, they bring the news that the Duk of Schonberg landed all his men on teusday was seaven night before Sun set att Bangor[3]; att their landing the Irish fled but the protestants came flocking in to him, that his Graee lodged that night in your house in Bangor, he went from thence to Newtown and there he keepeth his headquarters, that Colonell Whartons regiment and another regiment are in Belfast, that it was not burnt or Carikfergus as was reported, that they found provision very plentifull a sheep for two shillings, a good eow for 16 or twenty shillings butter att two pence the pound and that there was never a better appearance of a Good Crop of eorn, for this season tis said that the ships have brought back a great part of the provision of beef, Cheese and bear they caryed over with them, to serve the remaining part of the army for which the ships were sent back, while they are transporting, the Duk caryed with him but 13 regiments of foot, there is a regiment of horse and another of Dragoons already shipt but it is not certaine whether they are sayled or not Ships eome from lough Foyle and Lough Swilly reporte that the Enniskillen men fell upon the Irish Army in there retreat from Derry, committed on them a great slaughter, took their bagage and Artillery, that Parson Walker is landed in Scotland and is going to London. If you please to write to me I must staye heere about a week, direct it to the Hope and Anchor Alderman Andersons house in Chester, remember your promise to me att parting that so soon as you could with safety you would make haste down and goe to Bangor, if your Brother Tulley M did not leave London on Munday last as he expected you maye come down with him, present my most humble duty to his Lady and your own, lett her not for al this news, stur till she hath gott good advice and done something for her health. I beg the favour of you to communicat this letter to the Bishop of Drummore[4] he lodgeth in Berry Street att the Barbers pole att Mr Hots house.

The above letter bears the following address:

To James Hamiltone of
Bangor Esqe.
To be left att the right honorable
The Countess of Arglass house
in St. James Street within two
doors of the Golden head
London.

Dr Dunn Aug: 20: 1689.

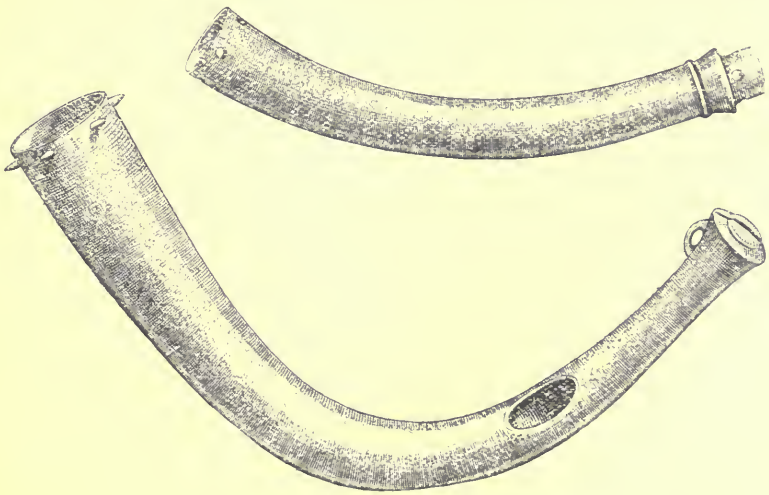
[1] It is copied in the *Hamilton MS.*, page lxxix. [2] See vol. vi, page 203.
[3] The landing was at Groomsport, in the parish of Bangor.
[4] This was Capel Wiseman, who held the bishopric 1683–95.

Ancient Irish Bronze Trumpets.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

"The parade and tumult of the army of the Celts terrified the Romans; for there was amongst them an infinite number of horns and trumpets, which, with the shouts of the whole army in concert, made a clamour so terrible and so loud that every surrounding echo was awakened, and all the adjacent country seemed to join in the terrible din."—POLYBIUS.

THERE was recently made a find of bronze trumpets in Garry bog, in the townland of Drunkendult, in the parish of Ballymoney, County Antrim. They were found about six feet deep by a labourer whilst digging turf, and are now in the possession of John Percy Stott of Ballymoney. The illustrations here given depict them accurately. One is quite perfect, and of the



BRONZE TRUMPETS FOUND AT BALLYMONEY.

following dimensions: 23 inches long on the outside of circle; 8½ inches in circumference at the mouth; 5 inches at the base, which is of a bulbous shape; and 3¼ inches at the neck, close to the base. The blowing aperture is on the inside curve, 5½ inches from the base, as shown in the sketch. There are six sharp spikes around the open end, spaced regularly; doubtless so placed for ornament, and also if need be as serviceable if the trumpet was used as a weapon. The total weight is 2¾ lbs. It was made of two equal-sized plates of moulded bronze, most carefully and skilfully welded together; so excellently done that it is only at the ends the joining can be observed:

the welding is on the centre of the inside of the curve and on the outside. The mouth opening has the appearance of being cut afterwards: it is oblong, $1\frac{5}{8}$ inch wide and 1 inch broad. At the base, on the inside of the curve, there is a small loop, which was also cast on both halves and welded together: this was clearly for the chain, or thong, to sling over the shoulder when carrying; but there was no similar arrangement at the open end. The whole surface is quite smooth, and there was no ornament upon it at any time. I have had it sounded by a trumpet-blower, producing a dull roar which would not carry any considerable distance. Unfortunately, only a portion of the second trumpet has been found, a perfect segment of what must have been a large instrument. It is 14 inches long on the outside, and $5\frac{1}{2}$ inches in circumference at the wide end and 4 inches at the narrow end. It is a centre portion, as each end is flanged to fit another segment—the one end fitted to go inside, and the other to go outside its neighbour. The inserting flange is over an inch deep. These ends are pierced with four large rivet-holes, so that perfect joints could have been made. Its weight is about $1\frac{1}{4}$ lb. In all other respects, in make and appearance, it is similar to the one previously described. In the old *Ulster Journal*, vol. vii, page 99, some similar bronze trumpets are described and illustrated, and they, too, were from the same district; some from the parish of Ballymoney, and others from the adjoining parish of Kilraughts. None of these has the spikes at the open end: those from Cork and other counties, also described, have, however, similar spikes. Some of them show riveting: the ones here depicted have no traces whatever of rivets. The find thus recorded took place about 1840; so now, after a lapse of sixty years, others have been turned up from the same place. Why so many should have been lost and found in this particular spot will probably never now be ascertained with certainty. In the early ages this country-side was often overrun with predatory forces; so it may be that in one of these many trumpeters came to grief, laying down their instruments in the bogs and morasses, never to sound them again.

A DESCRIPTION

OF

NENDRUM,

COMMONLY CALLED

MAHEE ISLAND,

EMBRACING ITS

PRESENT CONDITION AND PAST HISTORY,

BY THE REV. WILLIAM REEVES, M.B.,

IMPROPRIATE CURATE OF KILCONRIOLA,

IN THE DIOCESE OF CONNOR.

READ 5TH NOVEMBER, 1845.

The Church of Nendrum or Inis-Mochaoi.

THE invasion of Ireland in 1172, though sanctioned by the highest ecclesiastical authority, bore all the marks of a purely secular warfare, and, as long as resistance was offered, presented only one scene of bloodshed and rapacity. But when victory smiled upon the assailants, the leaders felt it their duty or their interest to make amends, according to the spirit of the age, for their excesses, by munificence to religious institutions. And "in this then fashionable mode of purchasing off sins and obtaining forgiveness from heaven, JOHN DE COURCY distinguished himself beyond many others."[1] Established in his EARLDOM OF ULSTER, which extended, according to the then limited use of the name Ulidia,[2] over the greater part of Down and a part of Antrim, this knight devoted a portion of his lately acquired wealth and influence to the erection of new religious communities, as well as to the endowment of those already existing; taking care at the same time to maintain a connexion with the sister country, by affiliating these houses to some kindred institution in England. Hence it has happened that the charters and other documents of several monasteries in DOWN have with propriety found a place in the MONASTICON ANGLICANUM. To this valuable work we owe most of the information we possess, concerning the PRIORY OF NENDRUM, which

[1] [illegible], Eccl. Hist. vol. iv, p. 253.

[2] See Colgan, Trias Thaum., p. 110, and O'Donovan, Dublin Penny [illegible]

house notwithstanding its handsome endowments soon sank into insignificance, so that even its site for ages has been unknown, though anxiously inquired after by the ecclesiastical antiquarian.

A charter from John de Courcy, with successive donations from his followers, closed by a ratification of the Cardinal Legate, has been printed in the Monasticon Anglicanum, from an ancient roll preserved in the Cotton Library.[3]

The superscription of the roll sets forth, that in the year 1178, John de Courcy granted the land of Neddrum to the Monastery and monks of St. Bega of Coupland. The contents of the entire document are carelessly summed up in Archdall's account, which is as follows:—

"Sir John de Courcey, in the Year 1179 granted to the monks of St. Bega of Coupland, *in Cumberland*, the Church founded in this island, to serve God therein, together with a large portion (two thirds) of the issues and profits and lands of the island; he granted to them also several other lands; and in 1194, Roger de Duneseforthe made them a large grant, as did Brian de Eschallers, on the 9th of June, A.D. 1202, in the lifetime of the founder. John, the Cardinal Legate, confirmed these several grants to the prior Walrann, as also those of many other persons. This Abbey did not long exist, the cause of which does not appear. We cannot find an island of the name of Neddrum; but probably it may be the largest of the COPLAND ISLANDS."[4]

"This conjecture," observes Dr. Lanigan, "seems very probable; whereas there is good reason to think, that the name Copland was given to those Islands in consequence of there being in one of them an establishment belonging to St. Bega of Coupland."[5]

Previously, however, the learned writer had represented this identity as certain. "The largest of the Copland Islands off the coast of Down, viz. Big-isle, *was anciently called* Neddrum, John de Courcy having granted the greatest part of the lands, &c. of the said island to the monks of St. Mary of York, and of St. Bega of Coupland in Cumberland, brought over some of those monks, and founded for them a cell in Neddrum, to which he assigned lands in Dufferin."[6]

With such names as his authorities, it was pardonable in the compiler of the Topographical Dictionary of Ireland, to state, that the largest of the Copeland Islands is "called also Big-island *and Neddrum*."[7]

A moderate acquaintance with the history of the County of Down is sufficient to shake the above argument for the unity of Neddrum and Copland island; inasmuch as the latter name originated in "a *family* of the name of Copland, who settled in this country in the twelfth century, in the

[3] Vol. ii, p. 1023, Ed. Lond. 1673, and vol. vi, part 2, page 1127, Ed. Lond. 1817–1830.
[4] Monasticon Hib., p. 120.
[5] Eccles. Hist., vol. iv, p. 255. St. Bega is now called ST. BEES.
[6] Vol. i, p. 423. [7] Lewis, Top. Dict., art. Copeland Islands.

time of John de Courcey, long since extinct; of whom some footsteps remain also in a Townland called Ballycopland, on the continent opposite to these islands."[8]

To the same family, which was connected with Carrickfergus also, is attributable the name Copland Water, belonging to a stream in that parish.[9]

It may be added that one of John de Courcy's charters to the Abbey of Down is witnessed by Willielmus et Henricus Copland.[10]

Before dismissing the subject of the Copland Islands, it is well to mention that according to Dr. O'Connor, their ancient name was MODH.* In the annals of the Four Masters, Æ.C. 1079, there is an account of an expedition, which the learned editor thus translates:[11]—"Tordelbachus O'Brian ivit supra Lacum Bennchoriæ,[12] et supra Insulas Modhas, et vastata sunt Montana per eum." In a note on the word "Modhas," he observes,—"Hodie BIGG ISL & COPLAND I."

Setting conjecture aside, a sure guide to the real site of this ancient house presents itself to the inquirer, in the TAXATION OF NICHOLAS IV.[13] This document, which is a record of the year 1291, enumerates all the parishes and chapelries of Ireland, arranged under their several dioceses and rural deaneries. Accordingly, among the Churches in the diocese of Down, and in the rural deanery of Blaethwyc,[14] the "Ecclesia de NEDRUM" is introduced between KILWYINCHI (Killinchy,) and KILMODE (Kilmood);—a position corresponding to that which the modern parish of TULLYNAKILL occupies on the County Map.

An eastern portion of this parish, insulated by Strangford Lough, is called MAHEE ISLAND, and on this ground have been discovered the long-forgotten remains of the CHURCH OF NEDRUM.[15]

The charter of John de Courcy describes Neddrum as an island with a

[8] Harris' Down, pp. 130, 4. [9] M'Skimin's Carrickfergus, p. 10.

It is worthy of notice that several townlands in Down and Antrim, as Ballystokes, Ballywhite, Russell's-quarter, Audleystown, Ballysavage, Jordanstown, Mount-sandall, &c., perpetuate the names of English Settlers, under John de Courcy.

[10] Mon. Ang., vol. vi, pt. 2, p. 1121.

* Dr. O'Conor is incorrect in supposing *Insi Modh*, as mentioned by the Four Masters at the year 1079, to have been the ancient name of the *Copland Isles*. The Insi Modh are a group of islands at the head of Clew Bay, in the County of Mayo; and the *Loch n Beanntir* alluded to in connexion with them was, probably, either *Clew Bay* or *Black Sod Bay*; a little inland from which latter is the village of *Bangor*, in the parish of Kilcommon.

The Insi Modh (pronounced Inishymoe) are laid down in the exquisite Map which accompanies Mr. O'Donovan's "Tribes and Customs of Hy-Fiachrach."

[11] Rerum Hib. Script., vol. iii, p. 642.

[12] Bangor is the English, and Bennchoria the Latin form of the Irish Beannair. This arm of the sea here mentioned has been called, at successive periods, Bangor Lough, the Bay of Carrickfergus, and Belfast Lough, according as one adjacent town surpassed its predecessor in importance.

[13] The original, which was lately discovered in the Exchequer Office, at Westminster, is now lodged in the Branch Record Office, Carlton Ride, London. A summary of its contents may be seen in the 5th Report of the Deputy Keeper of Public Records, Appendix II, p. 431. Lond. 1844.

[14] This name was applied to a district made up of most of Lower Castlereagh, part of Dufferin, and part of Lower Ards.

[15] See Ordnance Map, Sheet 17.

church thereon, and confers upon Malachias, Bishop of Down, a third part of all the income of said Church, island, and lands. It grants "memoratis monachis in Duffren, totam terram illam quæ fuit Gillanhari cum pertinentibus." This tract of land is called "GILLANHARNA in DUFFRAN," in the confirmation; and as the name indicates, was probably that townland of Tullynakill which is now called BALLY-GLIGHORN. Now although this parish is not included in the *Barony of Dufferin*, nor was it reckoned in the *Territory of Dufferin*, in the 17th century; for then as at present the river of Ardmillan or the Blackwater,—which is called in Inquisitions "Owen Mullen," or "Mill Water,"[16]—was the division between it and Claneboye; yet as this latter district became defined in consequence of a political change which occurred about the year 1333, it is likely that at that time the older name Dufferin began to be used in a narrower acceptation, and that this parish was severed from the ancient, and annexed to the more modern territory.

To secure its possessions to the Abbey, John, the Cardinal Legate, addressed letters confirmatory to "Walrann," the prior of Neddrum, reciting the several grants of the founder and benefactors, including three islands in "Lochwene,"[17] namely "Scatra," "Raynche," and "Crafne."[18] These three islands, which lie next Mahee on the south, are now called SCATRICK, RANISH, and TRASNAGH, being situate in Strangford Lough, the ancient Loch-cuan.

How long this house continued to enjoy its possessions is not known. Nedrum is simply styled 'a church,' in the Taxation of 1291, and valued at the small annual sum of vii. marks. The latest record in which the name has been found, is the Register of Primate Mey, where[19] "Patricius M'nycoll" is mentioned as "Rector de Nedrym," in the Diocese of Down. Dated 20th of June, 6th of the consecration of J. Mey, [A.D. 1450].

It is probable that as Black Abbey in the Ards, at an early period of its existence, was dissolved and its possessions purchased by the Primate, Richard FitzRalph,[20] a similar fate attended this house, and caused the transfer of its *two-thirds* of lands and profits to the Bishop of Down, who by its charter was already seized of one-third.

A record of the year 1617 recites, "that the Manor of Ballydreene *alias* Handmaghie was the *ancient inheritance* of the Bishop of Downe."[21]

The description of this holding, given in a Terrier of the See-lands of Down, A.D. 1615, tallies most accurately with the Deed of Confirmation

[16] Ulster Inquis., Nos. 2 and 6, Jac. i. "Down."

[17] This appears to be an error of the transcriber for Lochvene (Loch-cuan).

[18] This name is also a probable error of the transcriber for Trasne; the varying letters being similar in the ancient hand.

[19] Lib. iii, fol. 206. The original is preserved in the Registry Office, Armagh.

[20] A Copy of the Deed is preserved in the Registrum Milonis Sweteman, fol. 16, rev. Armagh.

[21] Ulster Inquis., No. 6, Jac. i. "Down."

already alluded to. "Island Magee with *three other islands* in the sea lying about them; and in the mainland Ballyandrean with 14 other towns temporals and spirituals."[22]

In the King's Books, the same possession, under the designation of, "Maneria vil' et terra de Iland M'Kee," is valued at 100 shillings per an.[23]

The manor is at present called,—from a small village at its southern extremity,—"the manor of Ardmillan," containing 3472 A. 3 R. 28 P. It is held, by the representatives of the Knox family, under the See of Down, at the An. Rent of £135 : 13 : 10, and Renewal Fines £682 : 10 : 0.[24]

The Bishop is also Rector of the parish which is called Tullynakill, from the townland whereon the parish church stands; or Ballindrean, from another townland that formerly gave name to the manor.

The present church, which is a modern edifice, stands near the shore. Close to it on the north, is the church-yard, containing the ruins of an earlier church, which present Architectural features corresponding to the date 1639, which is carved over the doorway.

The Ulster Visitation Book, of 1622, describes the "Ecclesia de Ballindrean *alias* Magheoe," as in ruins:[25] referring probably to the Island Church.

In 1633, the parish is still called "Ballyndrean alias Iland Maghee."[26]

Mahee Island—in Irish, Inis-Mochaoi,—lying at about a quarter of a mile from the shore, contains 176 A. 3 R. 38 P.; and, with Reagh Island, 304 A. 3 R. 8 P.;[27] being nearly all under tillage. It is a long narrow strip, contracting as it approaches its western extremity, and then dilating in an oval termination.

Regarding its history the country people know nothing; saving that they have an impression of its being an 'ancient place,' with an indistinct tradition that burials took place here, centuries ago.

On the Ordnance Map there are no marks to draw attention to the spot, except the name 'Old Town,' in one place; 'Castle Ruins,' in another; and a small dot like that which indicates a 'Lime-kiln,' near the western end.

The following particulars which were observed by the writer, in a visit to the island,[28] last autumn, are well worthy of the antiquarian's notice.

The western portion of the island rises from the water, by a gentle slope, to the elevation of 66 feet, and is surmounted by a small ivy-mantled ruin. On approaching this object, the way leads through a gap, in what appears to be the remains of a large circular enclosure. Ascending from this, a second—

[22] MS. Copy, penes Scriptorem.

[23] "Copia Vera," among Sec. Papers, kindly communicated by the Lord Bishop.

[24] Report of Eccl. Commiss., 1833, p. 166. [25] Ul. Vis., p. 251. MS. T.C.D.

[26] Regal Visit. A.D. 1633. MS. preserved in the Prerogative Office.

[27] General Valuation of Ireland: Co. Down, p. 9.

[28] In company with Guy Stone, Esq., of Comber; to whom the writer owes his earliest information concerning the antiquarian condition of Mahee.

nearly concentric—ring, apparently the foundation of a wall or terrace is crossed; and within this, at an interval of about 50 yards, a third ring, which encloses a nearly level space, about 70 yards in diameter. At a distance of 25 feet from the inner circumference, on the west, stands the little ruin which possesses the main characteristics of the remains of a ROUND TOWER.

The diameter inside is 6 feet 6 inches.

The external circumference at the basement course, which projects a few inches, is 44 feet 6 inches, or nearly 15 feet diameter.

The materials of which it is constructed are undressed stones, yet so well disposed, as to present an even surface inside, and so firmly compacted by grouting, that though the outer table of the wall has been picked away, the inner has maintained its surface unimpaired. The highest remaining part is about nine feet, and is covered with ivy. There is a fissure on the S W. wide enough to admit a man; it extends to the ground, and was probably caused by the entrance having been there, in the original plan.

The view from the top of this building must have been very extensive, as a moderate addition to the natural elevation of the ground would afford a prospect of the whole length of Strangford Lough.

The usual accompaniment of a Round Tower was next sought for; and at the distance of 43 feet to the S.E., an oblong space was observed, defined by something like a ridge in the grass, in which small portions of wall and mortar here and there projected through the sod.

This space, which, from its proportions, and its bearings to the east, resembled the enclosure of a place of Christian worship, was next examined, and by the aid of some labouring men, the angles of a quadrilateral building, and parts of the sides, were exposed, to the depth of about two feet. Its proportions are as follows:—

Total length, ... 58 feet 4 inches. Total breadth ... 22 feet 4 inches.

Length in clear, 52 feet 4 inches. Breadth in clear, 15 feet 8 inches.

Thus allowing a thickness of three feet for the end walls, and 3 feet 4 inches for the sides. At the West End were two projections, at the angles, of dressed stone, apparently the rudiments of shallow buttresses: measuring 2 feet 6 inches in breadth, by 9 inches in depth.

The building stood E.N.E.; and such a deflection from the exact east is not uncommon in ancient churches, and is supposed by some to have been regulated so as to correspond with the point of the sun's rising on the morn of the day which was commemorative of the patron saint.

There were no marks of graves by unevenness in the ground or by head-stones, to betoken a burial-place, near the ruins. But upon turning up the ground, perfect skeletons were exposed to view, in several places, both within and outside the foundations, having their feet turned eastward.

The floor of the Tower was found to be on the same plane as the ground

outside. In the hope of discovering some human remains within it, an excavation was made, as deep as the lowest part of the foundations; but no animal remains were found except some fragments of large bones, not human, and some large and curious molar teeth.

An inhabitant of a neighbouring island stated that some years ago, a man visited the spot in consequence of his dreaming that money was buried near the Ruin; and that in the process of digging near the N.W. base of the Tower, he came upon a human skeleton of very large dimensions, which was seen by several persons afterwards.

At the northern extremity of the island are the roofless walls of an ancient square castle, similar in structure to those which abound along the shores of Strangford Lough:

In length 41 feet 6 in.: In breadth 21 feet 6 in.: In height 30 feet 6 inches, and varying in thickness from 4 feet 10 inches to 3 feet 3 inches.

From this building a causeway leads to Island Reagh, which is covered only at high water, and was probably coeval in its construction with the Castle.

But this island possesses a higher claim upon the attention of the ecclesiastical antiquarian, than that which it derives from its present condition, or from its connexion with the Conqueror of Ulidia, who merely altered the economy of the Church which he professed to have found in existence here.[29] With Nedrum is to be associated the name of St. Mochoe, one of St. Patricks' early converts: and its honour is, to have been set apart for the worship of the True God, in the very dawn of Christianity in Ireland.

The following authorities, which are now for the first time brought to bear upon their proper object, establish for this Church an antiquity of *thirteen centuries and a half.*

St. Mochoe, or Mochaius—in the Latinized form of the name—is described in the ancient biographies of St. Patrick as a favourite disciple of this missionary. The Tripartite Life having described the labours of the latter in the neighbourhood of 'Saballum,' [*now* Saul] and 'Brettan,' [*now* Bright] proceeds to observe,—'S. Patricio iter agenti occurrit quidam adolescens Mochaius nomine, porcos pascens; quem cum vir Dei spiritu revelante præcognosceret futurum vas electionis, prædicavit ipsi verbum Dei eumque convertit baptizavit, et literis prius instructum clericali tonsurâ insignivit: qui postea in longé celebratæ sanctimoniæ et doctrinæ evasit virum. Reliquit discipulo vir Dei sacrum Evangeliorum codicem cum aliis sacri minysterii utensilibus. Baculum, tanquam pastoralis dignitatis symbolum, tradidit sancto adolescenti. Unde et *Eteac Mo hai* vulgo nuncupatur, et Endrumle in Ultonia, ubi S. Mocaius primum Antistitem egit, in magna habetur veneratione. Et quia S. Patricius hunc sanctissimum virum, primò a subulci officio ad pastoralem dignitatem evexit, hinc prædicta ejus Ecclesia porcum annuatim

[29] "Ecclesiæ quæ in eadem Insula *fundatæ est.*" Charter

Ecclesiæ Patricianæ, hoc est Dunensi pendere consuevit.'[30] Pars i. cap. 53.

The Second Life in Colgan's Collection, mentions the same person, under the name 'Mochoe noendroma'; *i.e.* Mochoe of Oendrium.[31] Cap. 32.

Jocelyn, alluding to St. Patrick's intercourse with St. Mochoe, observes:—"Tandem illum in Episcopum—consecravit et Endrumensi Ecclesiæ præfecit."[32] Cap. 37.

The Irish Annalists record the year of this saint's death, as well as the name of the church over which he presided. The slight discrepancy in their dates is to be accounted for, by their different modes of computing time; while the varieties of the name—which signifies 'the single hill,'—are owing to the fact, that the more ancient records use the obsolete form *oen* for the numeral one, where later writers employ the modern *aon*. The particle *-na*, or *n'* before a vowel, prefixed to the compound gives us the name as it is found in native authorities; and this, in an English form, is written, *Nendrum*, and contractedly, *Nedrum*.

TIGERNACH, ... A.C. 497. '*Mochae nOendroma quievit.*'[33]
Mochae of Oendrium rested (died).

ANNALS OF ULSTER, ... A.D. 493. '*Mochoei noendroma quievit.*'[34]
A.D. 498. '*Vel hic Mochoe ndaendroma secundum librum alium.*'[35]
Or, in this year, Mochoe of Nendruim, according to another book.

ANNALS OF INISFALLEN, ... AN. 490. '*Quies Mochoe nOendroma.*'[36]

AN. OF THE IV. MASTERS, Æ.C. 496. '*S. Mochaoi Abb. nAendroma decc an treas la fichet do mi Iuin.*'[37]
St. Mochaoi abbot of Aondruim, died on the 23d of the month of June.

These passages have hitherto been understood as referring to Antrim. O'Conor invariably interprets them so, and Lanigan hesitates not to place Mochay there, regarding the passage in Colgan,[38]—"Mochay Endromensis de Loch Cuan,"—in the sense 'Mochay of Antrim, *born* at Loch Cuan.'[39]

It is very true, that the name Antrim is but another form of the word *Aondruim*. Thus Keating styles Randal M'Donnell, Earl of Antrim, "*Iarla*

[30] Colgan. Tr. Th., p. 125, col. 2. [31] Tr. Th., p. 14.

[32] Tr. Th., p. 73. This reading is according to Colgan. Archbp. Usher's Copy had "Edrumensi." See Brit. Ec. Ant. . . Works, vol. vi, p. 522. This form of the word approaches very nearly to that used in the Anglo-Norman authorities.

[33] O'Conor, Res. Hib. Scrip., vol. ii, p. 125. In his version of the passage:—"Mochaus Antrimensis Eps. quievit," the editor assumes that Mochay was a *Bishop*, and that *Antrim* was his church.

[34] This is according to the copy of the Ulster Annals, preserved in T.C.D. In the printed copy, the year is 496, and the record = "*Mochoi nOendroma quievit.*" Vol. iv, p. 6.

[35] This second entry is omitted in the printed edition.

[36] Id., vol. ii, part 2, p. 4. [37] Id., vol. iii, p. 135.

[38] Act. SS., p. 95. [39] Eccl. Hist., vol. i, p. 349.

Aondroma";[40] and thus Colgan,[41] and O'Flaherty[42] use the adjective "*Ændromensis*," to denote 'of Antrim.' But that the name, in the instances cited above, does not apply to the Antrim on the Six-mile Water, will appear from the following passage in the *Felire Ænguis*, or the Festology of Ængus Ceile De, a writer who flourished about the end of the Eighth, or the commencement of the Ninth Century:—[43]

"*In sab sochla sona*	The renowned and prosperous champion
On oendruim don rema.	Of Oendruim I celebrate.
I. mochoei n-oendroma i n-delbna ethrai. no. ix. n-druimne fil isin baile hita a chell.	That is, Mochoe, of Oendruim in Delvin-Ethra,[44] or nine hills that are in the place wherein is his church.
No oendruim i. oen tulach an inis uile agus for loch cuan ata."[45]	Or, Oendruim, that is, one hill, is the entire Island, and in Loch Cuan it is. Festol, 23d June.

This testimony is confirmed by the ancient Biographies of St. Patrick, which describe *nOendruim* or *Ændrumia*, as paying an annual tribute to the Church of Down:—"et redditur adhuc." Vita ii. a Patricio Juniore. Cap. 32.[46] How much more reasonable is it to understand this of the Ændruim of Strangford Lough, so contiguous to Down, and recorded in a document of the Twelfth century, to have been then tributary to its Bishop,[47] than of Antrim, which was situate in a distinct and independent diocese?

With this Island Church is also to be associated the name of St. Caylan, the first Bishop of Down.[48] Colman, the first Bishop of Dromore, was his pupil: and of Finnian of Moville we are informed, that when a lad he was sent to the venerable old man, Coelan, Abbot of Noendruim, for instruction.[49] The age in which he flourished is thus given by Archbishop Ussher:—

"ANNO CHRISTI, DXX. Coelanus sive Kelanus abbas Noendrumensis ['Nendrumensis,' alibi], postea Dunensis ordinatus episcopus, in Hibernia floruit."[50]

Doctor Lanigan, sure that Antrim was the scene of Caylan's labours also, censures Allemand for identifying Nendrum with Neddrum: and adds,—"Harris has given us a Nendrum or Noendrum in Down, as Cailan's monastery, and has been followed by Archdall, who says that it is now unknown. It is no wonder that it should be so, whereas it never existed"![51]

[40] Gen. History of I., vol. i. p. 304, ed. Halliday, Dublin, 1911.

[41] Trias Thaum., pp. 183, col. 1, 2; 377, col. 2; 384, col. 1; 500, col. 2; 625, col. 1.

[42] Ogygia, pp. 165, 363.

[43] See Harris' Ware's Works, vol. ii. p. 51, part 2. O'Reilly, Irish writers, [illegible] O'Donovan, on Circuit of Murcertach, p. 32.

[44] A district included in the modern KING'S COUNTY.

[45] [illegible] extract is from the copy of the Felire, preserved in the 'Speckled Book of M[illegible]' [illegible]

[46] [illegible], p. 14. [47] See De Courcy's charter to Neddrum.

[48] [illegible] Ware, [illegible], p. 104.

[49] [illegible]

[50] [illegible]

Harris indeed erred widely from the mark, when he conjectured that *Dundrum* was the modern name of Noendrum,[52] being misled, probably by a passage in Colgan, where Mochaius is called *Dendromensis*.[53] But Lanigan's sentence was too rashly pronounced, and evinced not only ignorance of the original passage in Ængus' Festology, but a disregard of the clue given, by the high authority of Colgan, to the discovery of the true position of this church. This eminent Irish scholar relates, that 'Magbilia' [Moville], 'Killchleth' [Killclief], 'Dunum' [Down], and 'Entrumia,' were early grants to the cause of Christianity. He also collects the names of their first pastors, from an ancient record;[54] namely, 'Dichuo de Saballo' [Saul], 'Durthactus de *Ændroim*,' 'Eugenius et Niellus de Kill-clethe,' 'Alidus de Magbile,' and 'Rossius de Dundalethglas' [Downpatrick].[55] And lastly, concerning their position, he states,—"Locus monasterii Sabhalensis,—item Magbilia, Killchlethe, Dunum, et Entrumia, sunt omnia *in orientali et maritima parte Ultoniæ*."[56]

Should it be urged, in reply to what has been advanced in this paper upon the remote antiquity of the Church of Nendrum—its origin ere the close of the Fifth century, and its subsequent extension in the Twelfth,—that the Lives of St. Patrick and other Irish Saints are apocryphal compositions of the monkish ages, the argument, if pushed to its greatest length, cannot invalidate their testimony respecting the subject upon which it has been here brought to bear: for one thing is certain, that their *topographical notices* cannot be impeached, for they exhibit a collection of primitive names which the writers of the age would not venture to coin or misapply, in productions which were intended to be received as genuine at the day,—nay, to have chief publicity in the very places described: however earnestly they might endeavour to usher these places into notoriety, by connecting their names with saints, whose existence was only in imagination, or with marvels, which had their sole accomplishment in fiction.

[52] Ware's Works, vol. i. p. 195.
[53] Trias Thaum., p. 20.
[54] Sanctilogium Genealog., cap. 19.
[55] Trias Thaum., p. 110.
[56] Acta SS., p. 62, col. 1.

(To be continued.)

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

ARTICLE VII.—*Continued from vol. vii, page 177.*

CAVAN.

UNTIL lately, the earliest item of Cavan printing I had met with was dated 1813, the printers of which were *William Ireland & Son.* An examination of the "Joly" Collection of Pamphlets in the National Library, Dublin, brought to light another item of printing in this town which clearly belongs to the eighteenth century, although the date—MDCCIXO—is at present somewhat of an enigma. On the title-page someone has written "1709" under the letters, but I very much doubt if this date is correct, for the O after the X seems to me to be rather a mistake for some other letter. James Buckley suggests "1790" as the date. The pamphlet is an imprint of a transcript from a document which is said to have been made in "1699." There is otherwise no date contained in it to afford any indication of the exact year of its issue. There is also written on the third page the date "April 1804." On the back of the title-page a vague reference to the "late Road Act passed at the last meeting of Parliament" appears, and a Section of the Act is quoted in full. There were several Irish Road Acts passed during the course of the eighteenth century, and it might be possible, but a work of some labour (inasmuch as the date of the Act or the number of the Section is not stated), to identify the particular Act referred to by the Section so given. However, even judging alone from the printing, the paper, and to some extent from the quarto form of this pamphlet, there can be no question that it was printed in the eighteenth century, but whether early in it or late still remains to be definitely shown. Perhaps some of your readers may be able to throw light on the subject, and also to explain what a "Carvagh" was.

It it remarkable, too, that the printer's name should have been *Ireland.* I have repeatedly found that printing in our provincial towns remained in the hands of the one family for two or three generations. Henry Ireland may, therefore, have been the father of *William Ireland*, mentioned as printing in Cavan in 1813.

"M,DCC,IXO" (1709 or 1790?) A List of the several Baronies and Parishes in the County of Cavan, with all the Denominations of Land in each Parish, Alphabetically arranged, Together, with Carvaghs contained in each Denomination; Carefully extracted from an Original Manuscript.

(Henry Ireland.) 4to (cut down).

Title-leaf + 66 numbered pages.

Signatures A—R, in twos or foliowise; no Signature J.

[National Library (Joly).]

LONDONDERRY (Supplemental).

The following is an additional item found amongst the "Joly" Collection of Pamphlets in the National Library:

1792. A Circumstantial Journal of the *Siege* of *Londonderry* from a MS. written on the spot and at the time. Captain Thomas Ash. *(S. Glen.)* 16mo. 8 leaves + 64 pp. Paper cover. Signatures A to H.

[National Library (Joly).]

N.B.—Has a List of Subscribers.

ARMAGH (Supplemental).

The following additional item is in the possession of a private collector in England, through whose courtesy I have obtained a photographic fac-simile:

1787. "The so much famed English Hussar Is just arrived from London, and means to display his uncommon Deceptions," &c. &c. (Card and other tricks.) *(T. Stevenson.)* A broadside.

Wooden Articles found in Peat Bogs.

By W. J. KNOWLES, M.R.I.A.

DURING the last few years, I have obtained a number of wooden vessels and other articles from peat bogs deserving of notice in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*. Although such objects, owing to their splitting and warping while drying, are not so much prized by collectors of antiquities as implements of stone and bronze, yet they should not be neglected, as they throw considerable light on the domestic customs of the ancient inhabitants of this country. The following are a selection from a much larger number of objects of this kind, which have accumulated in my collection of Irish antiquities:

In the summer of 1899 a man brought me a wooden vessel which he had found in Mullaghboy bog, County Derry. It is one of those vessels called churns by antiquaries, having a hole in the centre of the lid or cover through which a churn-staff could move upwards and downwards in the process of churning. The vessel was complete. The lid was made to lift off and on, and the hole in the centre was square, not round as that in modern churn lids, and it projects upwards like a short funnel, with an ear or small handle at each side. No churn-staff, so far as I know, has ever been found associated with such vessels; or, indeed, anywhere away from where the vessels of this kind are found. The churn itself is cut from the solid wood, the centre being excavated, and a wall of about three-quarters of an inch left. It is 16 inches in height, and 16 inches in width at the centre: but it curves inward towards the mouth, and is there 13 inches wide. The bottom is a separate piece, and is fixed in a groove, into which it must have been pressed

FIG. 1.

when the vessel was newly made. It was found about 3 feet down in the peat bank, as far as the finder could remember, and it contained nothing but "fog" *(sphagnum)*. A wooden spade was found near it, but it broke up and "crumbled away." The vessel was beginning to crack when I bought it, but by a little judicious treatment I was able to prevent further cracking, and it is now in a very fair state of preservation. There are two slight projections, one at each side, about the middle part of the vessel, through which holes have been bored—I should think for the purpose of hanging it up, so as to prevent mice or rats making an attack on it. It is shown in fig. 1. The lid of this specimen is a very common type; and almost all my specimens, even they are of small size, have the square hole in the centre. I show one small lid from Gortgole bog, near Portglenone, in fig. 2, which has no hole. The vessel to which this lid belonged was not found.

Fig. 2.

In the summer of 1898 a large wooden tray was found in Craig's bog, about two miles north-west of Cullybackey. It is one of a very common type of article found in bogs, but this specimen is unusually large. It is all of one piece, and has been cut and made from a large tree in a rather rough way, the workmanship

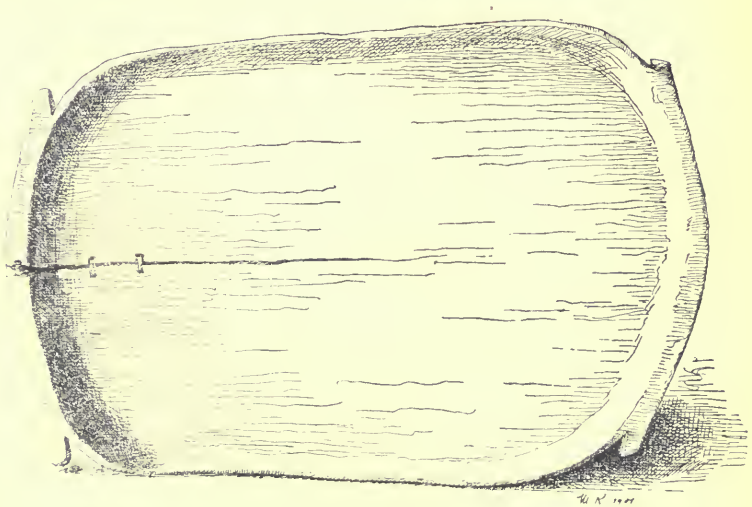


Fig. 3.

being of such a kind as a person who was Jack-of-all-trades would make. It measures 3 feet 4 inches in length, and 2 feet 2 inches in breadth, and has holes through a thickened portion at back of the handles by which it could be hung up against a wall. There is a crack at one end, but otherwise it is in good preservation. It is shown in fig. 3.

I show in fig. 4 a vessel filled with bog butter. It was found at a depth of 6 feet in Castletown bog, near Ahoghill, County Antrim, in 1891. It is 11 inches high, of squarish appearance, contracts slightly below the mouth, and swells out to a slightly greater width below the centre, and at this thickest portion there is a handle at one side. The butter is heaped up above the mouth of the vessel, consequently there was no lid; but the bottom was fixed as in the first specimen described. The breadth at the mouth is 6 inches, and at the widest part 6½ inches. It has also been cut from the solid wood. With the exception of one crack, the vessel is in a fair state of preservation. I have three other vessels of the same type, all found in bogs widely separated; some of them, indeed, in separate counties. I have also observed vessels of same shape filled with butter in the Museum of the Royal Irish Academy, which were found in southern counties, so that this type of vessel was widely distributed. It is interesting to find that all such vessels contain butter, though this is not the only kind of vessel in which bog butter is found.

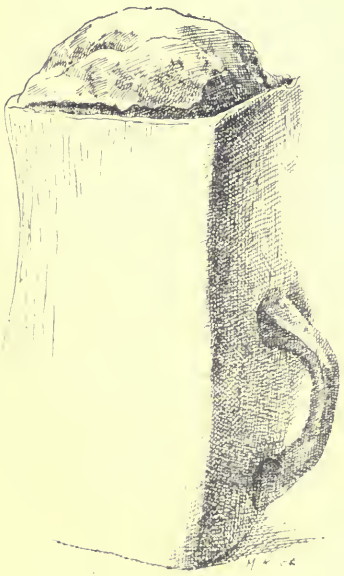


Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

The next vessel I have to describe is a mether with two handles, which was found a few years ago in a bog near Armoy, County Antrim. It is 10½ inches high, and 5½ inches wide at the mouth, from which it curves gracefully to the bottom, where it is 4½ inches broad. It is square, but the edge of the mouth is not level, as each side shows a gentle downward curve from corner to corner. This vessel has also been cut from a solid piece of wood; but the bottom, as in other specimens, is a separate piece. I have another example of this kind with four handles, found in a bog near Ballymoney, besides several methers of horn. They were all, no

doubt, used as drinking vessels, and are fairly numerous. Many have been figured from time to time in catalogues of collections and in archæological journals. It is shown in fig. 5.

The next specimen is a small bowl-shaped vessel or cup with a handle, all cut from a solid piece of wood. The outside has been nicely smoothed, and has two grooves cut round the rim by way of ornament; and the handle is solid, with a small tongue running downwards. The inside has been rather roughly excavated, and does not present the smoothed appearance of the outside. It has been injured at the lip, as will appear in fig. 6, where it is shown. It was found in Gortgole bog about three years ago.

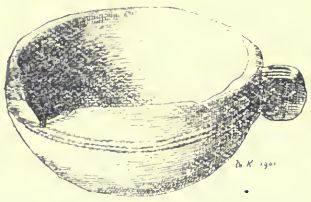


Fig. 6.

There is also shown in fig. 7 a plate or platter of wood, which, with two others that fitted into each other, was found in Fenagh bog, near Ballymena, about four years ago. It has the appearance of a large soup-plate. It has been cut out of the solid, and shows coarse workmanship. It is 16 inches in diameter.

Fig. 7.

I show lastly a sort of hand-spade or trowel with toes. It was found in Culbane bog, County Derry, near Portglenone, in 1896. The finder has been impressed with the appearance of the object, and has made an attempt to cut in rude letters on one side the word "Good." It is shown in fig. 8.

This list might be indefinitely extended, as we find in bogs, besides the kinds of articles enumerated, canoes, paddles, spades, and vessels of different types from those described; and only for the preservative quality of bogs, we would have had no knowledge of any of these things. We might ask why such articles are found in bogs. No doubt the answer to this would be that bogs were good places to hide in during times when the country was in a disturbed state, and on such occasions possibly all portable articles would be taken

Fig. 8.

to the same places of security. People may even have lived on the drier parts of bogs as they did on crannoges, in order to be secure from plunderers and robbers as well as wild beasts; or they may have only hid the articles and never recovered them. In the matter of the butter, it may have been purposely buried in the bog with the view of preserving it or giving it a flavour. In one case which I have described,[1] and which was authenticated by a clergyman living in the neighbourhood, it was found that a place had been purposely excavated to put the vessel in, and twelve feet of bog had grown over it by the time it was found, which is about twenty years ago.

In the list I have given, we see a very fair series of domestic utensils, used a long time ago by the people of this country; and the question may be asked, as it has often been asked to myself, what is the age of these things? Our authorities are, as a rule, rather indefinite on the question of age, and it is therefore not easy to give the answer in the way the questioner would like: that is, tell him that such an article was 300, 500, or 1,000 years old.

Sir William Wilde says, in his *Catalogue of the Antiquities of the Royal Irish Academy*, p. 200, in referring to objects such as I have figured: they "throw much light on the domestic habits and manners of the Irish, from the tenth to the sixteenth or seventeenth centuries." In O'Curry's *Manners and Customs of the Ancient Irish* there is frequent mention of *cuads* or mugs, medars, churns, buckets, cans, etc. The value of some of the vessels is given as "four cows for *curachs* (canoes), four cows for wooden vessels, namely, vats, tubs, and keeves of oak, and small vessels besides."[2] An ancient sage named Finntaun, in the year 558, related that he had planted a tree, and after it had grown old he made from its stem seven vats, seven keeves, seven stans, seven churns, seven pitchers, seven milans, and seven medars.[3] This Finntaun came to Ireland before the Deluge, and was still alive in 558, and he was relating what had happened long before that period. Whilst we must take Finntaun as legendary, perhaps we might be justified in taking it as historical, that, at the year 558, such a series of vessels was being used by the Irish people.

We do not find many of these vessels connected with crannoges, though, no doubt, many of them may have been used by inhabitants of such places. Several trays have been recorded from crannoges,[4] and canoes and paddles have frequently been found, which we have no hesitation in connecting with them, though they may not be found quite near such structures. A lake village was found a few years ago at Glastonbury, in England, and excavations have been going on there at regular intervals, and reports on the subject given annually to the British Association. In 1895, at the Ipswich meeting, Dr. Munro stated that many of the industrial relics from Glastonbury exhibit some

[1] *British Association Report*, 1879, p. [illegible].

[2] Vol. [illegible], p. 53. [3] Vol. [illegible], p. [illegible]. [4] Wood-Martin, *Lake Dwellings* [illegible]

of the special characteristics of this style of art (late Celtic), the importation of which into Britain preceded the Romans by two or three centuries. One or two objects only showed Roman origin; and Dr. Munro says "that this shows that the village existed as an inhabited place up till Roman times, and it is possible it was the intrusion of the Romans into the district that put an end to it."[1] There were found in this village wooden vessels—tubs, buckets, and cups, some stave made, but some cut from the solid.

It may be a question whether the late Celtic culture reached Ireland directly from the Continent about the same time as it reached Britain, or came to us through the latter country. But suppose there was a colony of the people who practised the art known as late Celtic, which came directly to Ireland, I can imagine a large immigration of those people into this country from Britain at the time of the Roman invasion. That the same people lived in both countries we can easily see by comparing the finds from the lake-dwellings of the one with those from the crannoges of the other. With regard to the high-class workmanship known as late Celtic, I scarcely think Ireland stands second in rank. But I am dealing at present with vessels cut from solid trunks of wood; and if the vessels of that kind found at Glastonbury can be dated from the third century B.C. to about the time of the invasion of Britain by the Romans, I would put the use of such vessels in this country at much about the same period. I would therefore carry back the earlier date, given by Sir William Wilde, several centuries, though, considering how slowly changes in patterns must have taken place in early times, the later period he mentions may be allowed to stand.

There is still, however, an uncertain element in ascertaining the age of any individual object; for owing to the preservative quality of bog, an object 1,000 years old would perhaps look as fresh as one of 500 years old; and we cannot tell what change may have taken place in the fashion of utensils during the long time we have taken in: probably very little. By careful recording, we might get an insight into the age, as in light objects of wood, which would be rather buoyed up than sink, the deeper they were found, we would say they were the older. Although we cannot tell the exact age of any article which has been found in a bog, yet I think we may say generally that in Ireland the use of wooden vessels made out of solid trunks of trees, probably of similar patterns to those I have figured, extends back to the early centuries of the Christian era.

[1] *British Association Report, 1895*, p. 519.

The History of Tynan Parish, in the Arch-diocese of Armagh.

Additional Notices by JOHN J. MARSHALL.

(Continued from page 192, vol. vii.)

AFTER the death of their minister and the reduction of their bounds, the congregation of Lislooney remained for some years without a settled minister, and in very unprosperous circumstances. In 1718 Robert Grierson appeared before the General Synod[1] with a supplication "representing the melancholy circumstances of that congregation." The Synod referred the state of the congregation to the Synod of Armagh. At length Samuel Irvine was ordained here by the Clogher Presbytery, on the 1 October, 1718. Apparently there were some malcontents in the congregation, as a few families living near the How ford, on the Blackwater, between Caledon and Benburb, petitioned, in 1719, to be joined to Benburb, evidently preferring the ministrations of the Rev. Kennedy, the then minister of that congregation. This petition was duly granted by the committee appointed to decide the matter; but the petitioners, having got a decision in their favour, were somewhat dilatory of paying the arrears due by them to the congregation of Kinaird, which was necessary before they could get their certificate enabling them to join Benburb, where it is to be hoped Kennedy found them better payers. This delay in clearing up their accounts was the cause of another report to the General Synod of Ulster, which met at Belfast in June 1720, who desired James Johnston of Knappagh "to use his influence with that people to pay what they owe to Kinaird"; and Kinaird was appointed to apply to Armagh Presbytery for some of Armagh congregation, which it would appear had been previously recommended, and had not been done.

Samuel Irvine died 6 October, 1729, and was succeeded by William Ambrose, who was installed 2 August, 1732. He had been licensed by the Monaghan Presbytery the previous year, and was in all probability a son of their former minister.

We find the congregation first mentioned by its present designation in the petition of a William Maxwell, who, in 1742, supplicated "that the Synod would disannex him from William Ambrose's ministry and allow him to join elsewhere." He offered some allegations to support his request. The Synod allowed Ambrose and his session to grant him a dismiss on the usual terms.

[1] *Rec. Gen. Syn. Ulst.*

but expressly stipulated "that the ground on which he lives be still deemed to be in the bounds of *Lisluney* congregation."

William Ambrose was Moderator of the General Synod of Ulster, which met at Antrim 29 June, 1756, and died on 29 December, 1765, leaving a family behind him. He was succeeded by George Harris, who was ordained on the 2 August, 1768. Ambrose, although a subscriber to the Widows' Fund, appears to have left his family but slenderly provided for, as we find his daughter, Lilias Keating, otherwise Ambrose, in 1780, presenting a petition setting forth her poverty and distress, and praying for relief. Her case was recommended to the care of the Presbytery of Monaghan, the members then present making a collection for her relief.

In the summer of 1779, Tynan and its neighbourhood was the scene of considerable excitement, owing to the people cutting down and carrying off wholesale the woods of Bondville, a gentleman's seat in the parish.

The freehold[1] of Bondville and other lands adjacent was the estate of Edward Bond, who bequeathed the same to Henry Bond, his illegitimate son, who in his turn left the estate to two persons named Malone and Hopkins; but his son, Doctor John Bond, claimed the inheritance, and litigation followed for many years with Malone and Hopkins. A William McGeough of Armagh, on some grounds not stated, alleged that his son was heir-at-law, and to strengthen his claim, purchased the claims of Malone and Hopkins, and with this title continued the lawsuit with Doctor John Bond, without success, until the latter's death.

In the midst of all this litigation Doctor Bond died, leaving part of the estate in the possession of his creditors and representatives; but part, particularly Bondville, remained in the possession of Hopkins. This was a very pretty lawsuit as it stood—no Irishman could wish for a better—and it was while matters were in this state of deadlock that the inhabitants rose to the occasion, to their pecuniary, if not moral, advantage. "Seeing no person with sufficient authority to prevent them, they ventured on the disputed premises and cut down some trees for their own use. Finding no opposition, they ventured to follow up the success; and others, wishing to partake of like advantage, followed their example; and Hopkins, desirous of having a part, joined, and also persons at a considerable distance, so that the timber-fellers became a very numerous and a strong party, but did not commit such depredations when the legatees of Bond were themselves selling the timber, but as often differed among themselves about sharing the money, and raised injunctions to prevent one another."

"This state of affairs prevailing, the inhabitants assembled and cut down without reserve, until Close, a magistrate of the county, issued several warrants against persons charged with stealing timber from the woods of Bondville,

[1] *Hist. MSS. Com.*, 12th Rep., App., pt. x.

which were put into the hands of a constable, who went from Armagh to execute them, with a number of assistants, some of whom were very respectable.

When they came to the place, they found almost the whole country in arms, and amongst others some of the persons who were charged. They were, therefore, obliged to return without a single prisoner, as they were threatened with death if they executed any warrant there."

William Bond, writing from Armagh, under the date of 22 July, 1779, to the Lord Lieutenant of the County (Charlemont), complains that "there has been cut down and carried away from the lands of Bondville and Coolhill, timber amounting at lowest valuation £2,000, and if the army is not sent the whole of the woods will be destroyed. The mobs assemble in parties of one hundred and two hundred, mostly armed, and bid defiance to magistrates and their warrants."

There had been a previous application in June for the military to protect the property, but Charlemont had replied from Dublin "deprecating the bringing in of the military except as a last resource," and urging Dawson to use his influence with the people to preserve order and bring the rioters to justice.

The moral suasion recommended by the noble earl, if tried, appears to have been without effect, the people redoubling their efforts, as described in a further letter from William Bond to the Earl of Charlemont, dated 31 July, 1779: "Since I wrote last there has been about 5,000 trees, full grown, cut and carried away, and at this moment there are hundreds, mostly armed, cutting, so that very shortly there will not be a tree to save out of £12,000 worth; and yesterday a number of people, headed by one Pat Hughes of Sillis, in the County Monaghan, seized five horse loads of bark[1] that I had sold, and carried bark, horses and cars entirely off. Such is the situation of this county, and if not immediately stopped, it is hard to say what will be the consequences. . . . . There are now three troops of the 1st Horse quartered here (Armagh), and a regiment of Foot at Belfast."

From this it would seem as if the Government had not afforded the desired military protection, and that Bondville was denuded of timber. According to local tradition, the people living lower down the Blackwater made rafts of the timber, which they floated down the river; while the people higher up, as in the case of Pat Hughes, not only took the oak bark, but the horses and cars as well, which was certainly carrying things with a high hand. Bondville remained in possession of the Bond family until a few years ago, when, upon the death of the late Major Bond, it was sold to Samuel Eakin.

Rev. George Harris, who was ordained as minister of Tynan, or Lisbooney congregation, in 1768, appears to have been a most public spirited man, who

[illegible]

C

took a leading part locally in the Volunteer movement, being captain of the Lislooney Company of the Southern Battalion. The following notice of his death appears couched in the characteristic diction of the period :

"[Died.] On Tuesday, the 15th inst., at Lisglin, in the county of Armagh, in the 48th year of his age, the Rev George Harris, A.M., of the Lisluney congregation, and Captain of the Lisluney Volunteer Company; he was eminently distinguished for the most elevated genius, flowing familiarity, and brilliant diction ; equally celebrated for historical and commercial abilities ; in him the country has lost a zealous patriot, an eloquent advocate for the renovation of the Constitution, and the poor a munificent benefactor—Uniting every qualification that could constitute an ornament to society, and endear him to his numerous and inconsolable friends." [1]

This obituary notice, whose high-sounding phrases might be deemed far-fetched if applied to a Curran or a Grattan, would seem to be still more so when applied in recording the death of a country minister. Fortunately, we have other and stronger testimony to his character and worth than the proverbially unreliable account to be found in an obituary notice.

It is contained in a private letter from Samuel Maxwell of Armagh to the Earl of Charlemont, and is mentioned as a matter of public interest. It runs as follows : "It is probable that you have seen already in the public prints the death of Mr. Harris, Captain of the Lisluny Company of the Southern Battalion, which has suffered a very severe stroke in the loss of this very spirited man. Yesterday the 1st Armagh Company and the Lisluny attended at a funeral sermon preached on the occasion, and I am told—for I was prevented from attending by a heavy cold I have caught—that the worth of the man was testified in a most extraordinary manner by the tears and sighs of all the hearers, but especially those of the Volunteers of his own Company."

This, in a private letter never intended or expected to see the light of publicity in print, is, indeed, high praise. While another testimony is the unusual rank he held ; for, while a large number of the rank and file of the Volunteers were Presbyterians, their officers were usually drawn from the ranks of the landlords and gentry, who mostly belonged to the Established Church.

The congregation were not so fortunate in their next minister (Rev. James MacAdam) as they had been in their two previous pastors. There had been a call to MacAdam drawn up in 1786, but Commissioners appeared before the General Synod, which met at Dungannon 27 June, 1786, and "set forth that a call to the Rev. James MacAdam had been drawn up ; but the Presbytery, from the state of the people, thought proper not to present it for some time. They, therefore, request the Synod to recommend it to the Rev. James MacAdam to return the call. The application was considered to have come in irregularly, and was dismissed by vote." MacAdam was accordingly ordained

[1] *Belfast News-Letter*, 22 Feb., 1785.

at Lislooney 14 March, 1787. Although he had subscribed to the Confession of Faith, and was a contributor to the Widows' Fund, he did not long retain the oversight of Tynan Presbyterian congregation, as the "Monaghan Presbytery report, That they deposed James MacAdam 10 July, 1788," but give no particulars regarding his offence. He was succeeded by Joseph Lawson, who was ordained on the 13 August, 1789. He removed to Killeshandra in June 1796. Their next minister was James Gibson, who was ordained here on the 5 August, 1801, and held the charge until 1834, when he resigned through infirmity.

Up till the present the writer has been unable to gather any details of the history of the Roman Catholics in Tynan parish, except that the chapel on Mullaghard hill, beyond Tynan village, was erected early in the nineteenth century; and that previous to this, Mass was celebrated in the open air, at the foot of Mullaghard hill, on the triangular point of ground formed by the junction of the road over Mullaghard with the lower Middletown road, and that there was an altar erected of sods.

As in the parish of Donagheloney,[1] so in Tynan, the ancient custom of ringing the Curfew is still kept up: a fitting survival of bygone days in the parish where Doctor Reeves laboured so long, and which, although Episcopal honours came to him, he loved to the last.

[1] *Hist. of an Ulster Parish.*

Historical Miscellanea.

Compiled by A. ALBERT CAMPBELL.

The particulars relating to 1689 and 1692 are taken from *Memoirs of Ireland* (London, 1716); those relating to 1703–4 from Ware's *Antiquities and History of Ireland* (London, 1705); and those relating to 1776 and 1791 from Watson's *Gentleman's and Citizen's Almanack* (Dublin, 1777 and 1792).

IRISH JUDGES.

	1689[1]	1704	1776	1791
Lord Chancellor	Alexr. Fitton, Baron of Gosworth	Sir Richard Cox	James, Baron Lifford	John, Baron Fitzgibbon
Lord Chief Justice, Court of King's or Queen's Bench	Lord Nugent, Baron of Riverston	Sir Richard Pyne	John, Lord Annaly	John, Viscount Clonmel
Justices, ditto	Sir Brian O'Neil, Bart.	Richard Coote George Macartney	Christopher Robinson William Henn	John Bennett Robert Boyd Hon. Joseph Hewitt
Lord Chief Justice, Court of Common Pleas	John Keating	Robert Doyne	Rt. Hon. Marcus Paterson	Hugh, Lord Carleton
Justices, ditto	Denis Daly Peter Martin	Sir Gilbert Dolben Anthony Upton	Thomas Tenison Godfrey Lill	Robert Hollen Rt. Hon. Thomas Kelly Alexander Crookshank
Lord Chief Baron, Court of Exchequer	Sir Stephen Rice	Nehemiah Donellan	Rt. Hon. Anthony Foster	Rt. Hon. Barry Yelverton
Barons, ditto	Sir John Barnwel Sir Henry Lynch	Sir Henry Echlin Robert Johnson	Richard Power George Hamilton	Richard Power George Hamilton Peter Metge

[1] Appointed by James II.

	1689[1]	1692	1703	1776	1791
Antrim County	Cormuck O'Neile Randal MacDonel	Clotworthy Skeffington Sir Robert Colvil, Bart.	Hon. Clotworthy Skeffington Clotworthy Upton	—— Conway —— Willson	Rt. Hon. J. O'Neill, Shane's Castle Hon. Her. Rowley, Langford Lodge
Bor. of Antrim		Sir Robert Adair Arthur Upton	Hugh Montgomery Thomas Bell	—— Skeffington	Hon. W. John Skeffington, Antrim Hon. Chichest. Skeffington, Belfast
Bor. of Belfast	Mark Talbot	James Maccarty Sir Richd. Levinge	William Crafford William Cairns	—— Skeffington —— Yelverton	Hon. Henry Skeffington, Leixlip Castle Hon. Joseph Hewitt, Newtown Park, Dublin
Bor. of Lisburn	Daniel O'Neile	Edward Harrison Randal Bryce	Michael Harrison Richard Nutley	—— Jackson —— Richards	George Hatton John Moore, jun., Drumbanagher, Newry
Bor. of Randalstown			Edmond Stafford Timothy Armitage	—— Jeffreyes —— O'Neill	John Dunn, Belfast Michael Smith
Armagh County	Arthur Brownloe Walter Hovendon	Arthur Brownloe Wm. Richardson	Sir Hans Hamilton Bart. Arthur Brownlow	—— Dawson	Rt. Hon. William Brownlow, Lurgan Wm. Richardson, Rich-Hill, Armagh
Bor. of Armagh	Francis Stophard Constantine O'Neile	Richard Reynell Marmaduke Coghill	Marmaduke Coghill Samuel Dopping	—— Meredyth —— Tisdall	George Rawson, Belmont, Bray Rt. Hon. Major R. Hobart,[2] Phœnix Park, Dublin

[1] James the Second's Parliament. [2] Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant.

ULSTER MEMBERS OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

	1689	1692	1703	1776	1791
Bor. of Charlemont		John Pultney Richard Gorges	John Caulfield James Caulfield	—— Grattan —— Stewart	Sir Annesley Stewart, Fort Stewart, Ramelton Richard Sheridan
Carrickfergus *County and Town*		Henry Davis Henry Clements	Henry Davys Edward Lyndon	—— Dobbs —— Yelverton	Ezekiel Davys Wilson, Carrickfergus Alexr. Hamilton, Hampton, Balbriggan
Cavan County	Phil Reyly of Aghnicrery John Reyly of Garryrobock	Sir Chas. Meredith George Warburton	Sir Francis Hamilton, Bart. Theophilous Butler	—— Montgomery	Charles Steuart, Bailieborough House, Kells Francis Saunderson, Castle-Saunderson, Belturbet
Bor. of Belturbet	Sir Edward Tyrrel, Bart. [Philip] Tuit of Newcastle	Francis Butler John Warburton	Richard Tighe Thomas Taylor	—— Sheridan	John McClintock, Drumcar, Dunleer Maurice Copinger
Bor. of Cavan	Phil. Oge O'Reyly Hugh Royly of Larha	Robert Saunders Thomas Ash	Thomas Ashe Robert Saunders	—— Clements —— Nesbitt	Thomas Nesbitt, Crosdoney Lodge, Cavan Rt. Hon. Lord Ch. Fitz-Gerald, Sybill Hill, Dublin
Donegal County		Gust. Hamilton Cha. Hamilton	Gustavus Hamilton Henry Cunningham	Robert Clements Alexander Montgomery	Alexr. Montgomery, Convoy, Raphoe Hen. Vaugh. Brooke, Stoneville, Dublin, and Rockville, Letterkenny

ULSTER MEMBERS OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

	1689	1692	1703	1776	1791
Bor. of Ballyshannon		John Foliot Francis Foliot	Richard Geering Richard Warburton	John Staples Sir Michael Cromie, Bart.	Thomas Dickson, Woodville, Ballyshannon Sir Michael Cromie, Bart., Stacumnie, Leixlip
Bor. of Donegal		John Hamilton Will. Conelly	Ralph Gore Richard Jones	James Cuffe Barry Yelverton	William Downes Humphrey Butler
Bor. of Killybegs		Henry Conyngham Thomas Smith	Charles Hamilton Benjamin Parry	Sir Henry Hamilton, Bart. Col. Wm. Burton	John Wolfe, Forenaghts, Naas Rt. Hon Sir H. Cavendish
Bor. of Lifford		Hugh Hamill John Montgomery	Col. Hugh Hamill David Creichton	Hon. Abraham Creighton Sir Nich. Lawless, Bart.	Hon. Abraham Creighton (commonly called Lord Vis. Creighton) Hon. Abraham Creighton, Crum Castle, Belturbet
Bor. of St. Johnstown	Sir Wm. Ellis Lt. Col. James Nugent	James Hamilton Cha. Melvill	Col. Kilner Brazier Charles Melvill	Hugh Howard Robert Howard	Hon. Wm. Forward, Castle Forward, Donegal Hon. Hugh Howard
Down County	Murtagh Magennis of Greencastle Ever Magennis of Castlewelan	Sir Arthur Royden Bart. James Hamilton, of Bangor	Nicholas Price John Magill	Hon. Arth. Hill (com. called Lord Visc. Kilwarlin) Robert Stewart	Rt Hon. Art. Hill, Earl of Hillsborough Hon. Robert Stewart, Mount-Stewart
Bor. of Bangor		Francis Annesby David Campbell	James Hamilton Henry Maxwell	Hon. Pierce Butler Hon. Edwd. Ward	Sir John Blackwood, Bart., Ballileidy, Newtownards, and Killileagh, Downpatrick John Keane

ULSTER MEMBERS OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

	1689	1692	1703	1776	1791
Bor. of Downpatrick		James Hamilton Nicholas Price	Francis Annesley Matthew Foord	Clotworthy Rowley Hon. Rob. Hen. Southwell	Clotworthy Rowley, Langford Lodge Jonathan Chetwood, Woodbrook, Portarlington
Bor. of Hillsborough		Sir John MacGill Will. Shaw of Ganway	Wm. Richardson Samuel Waring	Wm. Montgomery of Rosemount Charles Dunbar	William Montgomery, Hillsborough Robert Johnson
Bor. of Killyleagh	Bernard Magennis of Ballygorionbeg Tool O'Neile of Dromankelly	Dr. Patrick Dun James Sloan	Hans Stephenson John Haltridge	Sir Jno. Blackwood Bart. Robert Blackwood	Hon. Robert Ward, Bangor Castle James Stevenson Blackwood, Ballileidy
Bor. of Newry	Rowland W[h]ite Rowland Savage	Sir John Trevor Frederick Porter	Robert Echlin Adam Swift	Robert Ross Isaac Corry, jun.	Robert Ross, Lodge, Rostrevor Isaac Corry, Newry
Bor. of Neweown		Robert Echlin Tho. Knox	George Carpenter Charles Campbell	John Browne, of the Neal James Somervill	Hon. Richard Annesley, Annesley Lodge, Dublin John Latouche, Harristown, Kilcullen
Fermanagh County		Abr. Creichton James Corry	James Corry Christopher Irwin	Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke Mervyn Archdall	Col. Mervyn Archdall, Castle Archdall, Enniskillen Rt Hon. John Wil. Cole (commonly called Lord Visc. Cole)
Bor. of Enniskillen		Sir Michael Coll Sir Arthur Coll	John Corry John Cole	John Leigh	Hon. A. Cole-Hamilton, Beltrim Castle, Omagh Ric. Magennis, jun., Warringston, Banbridge

ULSTER MEMBERS OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

	1689	1692	1703	1776	1791
Londonderry County		Sir Trist. Berrisford George Philips	Wm. Connelly Hercules Rowley	Rt. Hon. Thomas Connelly Rt. Hon. Edward Cary	Rt. Hon. H. Beresford (commonly called Earl of Tyrone) Curraghmore, Waterford Rt. Hon Thomas Connelly, Castletown, Leixlip
Bor. of Coleraine		William Lesly John Davis	Sir Arthur Langford, Bart. Thomas Pierce	Richard Jackson Hon. Richard Annesley	Geo. Jackson, Jackson Hall, Coleraine Geo. Fitzgerald Hill, Derry
City of Londonderry		Robert Rochfort David Carnes	Jacob Lennox Charles Norman	Hugh Hill James Alexander	Sir Hugh Hill, Bart., LL.D., Derry William Lecky
Bor. of Newtownlimavady		Hugh Rowley Stephen Ludlow	Geo. MacCartney Thomas Carr	Col. Wm. Burton Alexander Murray	John Staples, Lissan, Dungannon John Richardson, Summerset, Coleraine
Monaghan County	Bryan MacMahon Hugh MacMahon	Will. Barton Dacres Barret	Robert Echlin William Barton	Alex. Montgomery Thomas Tennison	John Montgomery, Ballyleck, Monaghan Cha. Powell Leslie, Glaslough, Tynan
Bor. of Monaghan		Charles Dering Edward Ford	Sir Thomas Prendergast, Bt. Sir Richard Vernon, Bart.	Rt. Hon. Jas. Fortescue M. G. Robt. Cunninghame	Rt. Hon. Lieut. Gen. Robert Cunninghame, Mt. Kennedy, Newtownmountkennedy Cromwell Price

ULSTER MEMBERS OF THE IRISH HOUSE OF COMMONS—*Continued.*

	1689	1692	1703	1776	1791
Tyrone County	Colonel Gordon O'Neile Lewis Doe of Dungannon	Hen. Mervin James Hamilton	Richard Stewart Audley Mervin	Armar Lowry Corry James Stewart	James Stewart, Killymoon, Cookstown Hon. Tho. Knox, Dungannon
Bor. of Augher		James Montray Arch. Richardson	James Montray John Hamilton of Callidon	George Hamilton Wm. Fortick	Tho. Coghlan, Strawberry-Hill, Banagh[er] Edm. Stanley
City of Clogher		Edw. Davis Stephen Ludlow	Colonel Rich. St. George Captain Henry St. George	Rt. Hon. Sir Capel Molyneux, Bart. Thos. St. George	Sackville Hamilton, Phœnix Park, Dublin R. Towns. Herbert, Cahernane, Killarney
Bor. of Dungannon	Arthur O'Neil of Ballygawly Patrick Donelly of Dungannon	Sir Robert Staples, Bart. John Hamilton	Thomas Knox Edward Brice	Thomas Knox Charles O'Hara	Hon. Lieut. Col. Jn. Knox, East Indies Hon. Geo. Knox, Dungannon Park
Bor. of Strabane	Christopher Nugent, of Dublin Dan. O'Donelly, of Dublin	Sir Matthew Bridges Oliver MacCashland	James Topham Oliver MacCashland	John Stuart Hamilton Henry Pomeroy	Sir Jn. Stuart Hamilton, Bart., Ballycoleman and Dunymana, Strabane Hon. Henry Pomeroy

	1776	1791
Belfast		Rev. Wm. Brestow, Sov.; Rev. Wm. Atkenson, Town Clerk
Carrickfergus	Edw. Brice Dobbs, Mayor; John Seeds and Tho. Kirk, Sheriffs; Dan. Kirk, Tn. Clerk	Ezekial Davis Wilson, Mayor; Tho. Legg and Tho. Kirk, Sher[iffs]; Rt. Hon. Lord Chief Baron Yelverton, Rec[order]; Dan. Kirk, Town Clerk
Charlemont	Thomas Caulfield Portr[eeve]	R. Livingston, Port
Coleraine		R. Heland, Mayor
Hillsborough		J. Stade, Sov.; Rt. Johnson, Rec.
Derry	Thomas Bateson, Mayor; Robert Boyd, Rec.; Holland Lecky and John Cunningham, Sheriffs to commence 2 Feb., 1777; Dom. McCausland, Tn. Clerk	Eneas Murray, Mayor; Alexander & Ge. Curry, City and County Sheriffs to commence 2 Feb., 1791; Geo. Fitzgerald Hill, Rec.; Dominick McCausland, Town Clerk
Strabane	William Maxwell, Provost; Tho. Hamilton, Tn. Clerk	Nath. Edie, Prov.; Tho. Hamilton, Tn. Clerk

	1776	1791
Antrim	Wm. O'Toy, Ballymony	T. Ludford Stewart, Belfast
Armagh	Jn. Scott, Armagh : Robert Leveston, Creverow ; Rich. Eustace, Lurgan	John Johnston, Armagh : Rich. Eustace, Lurgan
Carrickfergus	Thomas Legg and John Bowman	Thomas Legg and John Bowman
Cavan	John Young, Drumgoone : Patrick Smyth, Bailieborow	Joseph McIntosh, Cootehill
Donegal	Wm. Long, Rathmelton	James Brown, Manorcunningham
Down	John Harrison, Newtown ; Geo. Gillespie, Cumber ; Tho. Reid, Castlewellan	Edw. Caddel, Rathfriland ; D. Brown, Newry ; George Crozier, Banbridge
Bish. of Dromore's Manor & Liberties	Tho. Cradock, Dromore	Crane Brush
Fermanagh	Robert Armstrong	William Armstrong
Londonderry	John Bunton, Magherafelt	John Bunton, Magherafelt
Monaghan	Rob. Brenan, Glaslough ; Wm. Fleming, Monaghan ; Richard Dawson, Loughoony	John Humphres, Corcuha ; Jo Taylor, Ballybay ; Js. Daniel, Carrickmacross ; Robert Brenan, Glaslough
Tyrone	John Martin, Drumcock : James Funston, Derg	Steuart Mulligan

COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFIDAVITS.

(CH. = Chancery; K. = King's Bench; C. = Common Pleas; E. = Exchequer; 3 = All but Chancery; 4 = Four Courts.)

	1776		1791	
Antrim	John Edmonstone (C.E.) Henry Joy (4) Henry Marmion (K.C.E.) Henry Marmion, jun. (CH.) John Moore (CH.)	Wm. O'Toy (4) John Reily (4) Robert Russell (3) Robt. Young (K.E.)	Rog. Casement (E.CH.) J. Edmonston (C.E.) Henry Marmion (CH.) Samuel McTier (3) Wm. O'Toy (4) John Shepherd (E.) John Weir (K.E.C.)	Robert Young (K.E.) Arthur Darley (4) Joseph Fulton, for special bail (E.) Samuel Heron (E.C.) Arthur Darby, Pub. N. (4)
Armagh	Henry Atkinson (E.) Benjamin Bell (CH.E.) Chr. Byrne (K.E.) Richard Eustace (4) Archibald Graham (K.)	Isaac Hall (3) Tho. Johnson (E.CH.) Wm. Johnson (4) Robert Livingston (4)	Henry Atkinson (E.) Benjamin Bell (CH.E.) Richard Eustace (4) Archibald Graham (K.) Wm. Johnston (4)	Robert Livingston (4) John Mossin (CH.) John Nevill (C.K.E.) John Oakman (4)
Donegal	James Baxter (E.) John Cambell (CH.) John Campbell (3) Alex. Carlisle (K.)	Wm. Chambers (C.) Arthur Smith (E.) John Thompson (E.K.)	James Brown (E.) John Cambell (4) Alex. Carlisle (K.)	Wm. Chambers (C.) John Waller (E.)
Down	Geo. Anderson (4) Thomas Braddock (CH.) John Brett (CH.) Matthew Breet (3) Joseph Dickson (E.CH.)	Alexander Gordon (4) Francis Seawright (CH.) R. Stevenson, N.P. (CH.K.E.) Samuel Strene (3)	Geo. Anderson (4) John Brett (CH.) Edward Cadell (E.) Geo. Crozier (E.) Moore Echlin (E.)	Thomas Potter (E.) Samuel Strene (3) Arthur White (E.) John Armstrong, (CH.E.) Wm. Martin (4)

COMMISSIONERS FOR AFFIDAVITS —*Continued.*

	1776		1791	
Fermanagh	Archib. Graham (4)	Arthur Johnston (E.)	Arthur Johnston (E.) Gerard Irwin (K.E.)	Wm. Crozier (4) A. Montgomery (4)
Londonderry	John Hamilton (E.) Francis Kane (E.K.CH.) Domk. McCausland (K.E.) Peter McDonagh (K.E.) Geo. Ogilby (K.)	Henry Sloan (CH.E.) Samuel Strean (3) John Title (C.CH.) John Wright (CH.)	Hugh Glenholme (CH.K.) John Buchanan (C.K.) Dom. McCausland (K.E.) Peter McDonagh (K.E.)	Roger Murray (CH.C.) Samuel Strean (3) John Tittle (4) Alexander Boyle (CH.E.)
Londonderry City	John Count (E.) John Hamilton (E.)	Henry Sloan (CH.E.)	John Count (E.)	Roger Murray (CH.C.)
Monaghan	Edw. Campbell (E.CH.) Richard Cross (4) Richard Dawson (E.) Wm. Johnson (4)	Richard Kelly (4) Geo. Livingston (4) Geo. McKee (E.)	Richard Cross (4) John Humphrys (K.E.)	Richard Kelly (4) Wm. Hunter (K.E.)
Tyrone	Robert Hamilton (E.) Wm. Hamilton (4) Gilbert Ledlie (E.) Wm. Lockart (E.)	John Martin, jun. (4) Daniel McCarnan (K.E.) Edward Morris (CH.K.E.) Simon Rousse (CH.)	Wm. Dunbar (4) Edward Jack (E.) Steuart Mulligan (E.) Robert Hamilton (E.) Patrick Kerr (K.E.)	Wm. Richardson (4) John Wilson (E.K.C.) Tho. Hamilton (E.K.) Edward Lynch (4)

	1689[1]	1776	1791
Antrim	Earl of Antrim (*Deputy Lieutenants:* Shane O'Neile and Col. Thady O'Hara)	Randall William, Earl of Antrim	
Armagh	Sir Neile O'Neile (*Dep. Lieuts.:* Walter Hovendon and Con O'Neile)	James, Earl of Charlemont[2]	Lord Viscount Gosford
Cavan	Col. Edmund Reyley (*Dep. Lieuts.:* Philip Oge O'Reyley and Miles Reyley, jun.)	Brinsley, Earl of Lanesborough[2]	Earl of Bellamont, K.B.[2]
Donegal	Conel O'Donnel (*Dep. Lieuts.:* Manus O'Donnel, Tyrlagh Oge O'Boyle, and Daniel O'Donnel)	Henry, Visc. Conyngham; and Ralph, Earl of Ross	Earl of Ross, Lord Leitrim,[2] Rt. Hon. Wm. Conyngham, Sir Samuel Hayes, Bart., Marquess of Abercorn
Down	Lord Iveagh (*Dep. Lieuts.:* Shilling Magennis and Arthur Magennis)	Wills, Earl of Hillsborough[2]	Marquess of Downshire

[1] Appointed by James II. [2] *Custodes Rotulorum*

GOVERNORS OF COUNTIES—*Continued.*

	1689 [1]	1776	1791
Fermanagh	Lord of Inniskillen (*Dep. Lieut.*: Cuconacht MacGwire)	Sir James Caldwell, Bart.; Rt. Hon. Sir Arthur Brooke, Bart.: Mervyn Archdall: Henry, Earl of Ely; John, Lord Erne; and William Willoughby, Earl of Enniskillen [2]	Col. Mervyn Archdall and Earl of Enniskillen [2]
Londonderry	Col. Cormuck O'Neile (*Dep. Lieuts.*: Cap. Roger O'Cahan and Cap. Francis O'Cahan)		
Londonderry City and County, and Town of Coleraine		Henry, Visc. Conyngham; and Rt. Hon. Thomas Conolly	Rt. Hon. Tho. Conolly
Monaghan	Col. Arthur Oge MacMahon (*Dep. Lieuts.*: Cap. Hugh MacMahon and Col. Brian MacMahon)	Wm. Henry, Lord Viscount Clermont	Earl Clermont [2]
Tyrone	Col. Gordon O'Neile (*Dep. Lieuts.*: Cap. Terence O'Donelly and Shane O'Donelly)	Thomas Knox [2]	Lord Vis. Northland [2] and Marquess of Abercorn

[1] Appointed by James II. [2] *Custodes Rotulorum.*

Miscellanea.

COINS FROM THE SANDHILLS.

When looking over the hut sites in the sandhills near Doey Point, County Donegal, I found a copper bank token, which I do not think has been previously recorded, and which may be of interest to collectors. It is in size rather smaller than a sixpence, and bears on one side

IOHN : BROWN : MARCH

the letters encircling a shield, with a bar and three fleur-de-lys two in chief, one in base.

On the other side are the letters

IN · STRABAN

surrounding what was evidently John Brown's merchant's-mark, with the initials I B on each side.

Another coin, which I found in the sandhills at Maghera, County Donegal, is a half-crown of James II., made of gun-metal, and bearing the date March 1690. This is one of the coins struck in Dublin and elsewhere in Ireland to carry on the war of that date.

A. D'E.

SIR MOYSES HILL AT MALONE IN 1635.

Sir William Brerton's Manuscript contains the following :[1]

"Came by a strong fort built upon a passage on the plains of Moylon [Malone], with a strong palisade and a drawbridge, called Hilsborowe. Within it is a fair timber house, walled with bricks, and a tower slated. Some other houses are built without it, wherein are some families of English and Irish settled. This fort was built by Moyses Hill, who hath a lease for 61 years of the same, with a good scope of land, from Sir Arthur Chichester . . . . . Within about a mile of Hilsborowe, by the river of Lagan, where the sea ebbs and flows, is a place called Strandmellis."

The above is a little confusing at first, largely on account of the name Hilsborowe; but I take it that Hilsborowe was simply the name given to Hill's fortified fort and houses "upon a passage on the plains of Moylon." This clearly denotes the County Antrim side of the river, where Malone was situated. Can it be that the "passage" was what is now the road leading down past Malone House to Shaw's Bridge? I think it was; for here are still the remains of a large fort, partly encroached upon by the more modern road. It is quite ample in size to allow of the buildings referred to by Brerton. That the site was in County Antrim is quite settled by the statement that it was held under Chichester, who had no lands in County Down, although he long coveted the fair fields of the O'Neills of Castlereagh. Strandmellis is just a mile from this place, so affording further confirmation.

I cannot say when the Hills gave up these lands—doubtless at the end of their 61 years' lease, for the Chichesters had always an ugly habit of raising the rents on "improving tenants," not at all conducive to fixity of tenure, even of a family such as the Hills, who now, by the strange irony of fate, possess 100 acres for the Chichesters' one.

At a later date the Hills removed to Hill Hall, near Lisburn, and it was here that a "Hilsborowe," and finally to Hillsborough, as we now know it, where their present residence is situated.

E. J. E.

[1] Reprinted in the *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, p. 115.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Queries.

A sermon was preached to the Volunteers of Monaghan about 1783 by the Rev. Felix Quin. It is dedicated to the "Provost of Monaghan." Can any of your readers refer me to a complete copy of this sermon, or tell where it was printed? Information about the Rev. Felix Quin will also be welcomed. E. R. McC. Dix.

A book entitled *Naked Truth* was printed in Monaghan prior to 1830 by Greacen. The author was surnamed Sloane. Can any of your readers tell where a copy of this work is to be found, or give me the exact date and other particulars of it?

E. R. McC. Dix, 2, Pembroke Road, Dublin.

I should feel much obliged if any reader could inform me where the house called "Mellifont," County Antrim, was situated. It was the residence of Charles Ward, whose will is dated 1786. Was this Charles Ward a Colonel in the Yeomanry; and if so, what regiment? "Crusader."

Bristow Family.—Roger Bristow married Frances Campbell (of Skelson, in Ayrshire). He had three daughters: (1) Dorothy, Mrs. Fenton; (2) Joan, Mrs. Shaw; (3) Mabel, Mrs. Moore of Ballyquillan. I wish some information as to Roger Bristow's forbears. He was living at Antrim in 1685, as his wife (Frances Campbell) fled to Stranraer at the Revolution, and slept in the court-house there, which had been fitted up for the refugees. The Rev. William Bristow, Vicar of Belfast, married Rose, daughter of George Cary of Redcastle, County Donegal, by Elizabeth Benson, his wife. R. C. J. L.

Willson Family.—Hill Willson of Purdysburn married Miss Lutwidge, and died in 1773, leaving James Willson, Hill, Annabella, Mrs. Sharman; Elizabeth, Mrs. Rowan of Mount Davys; Eleanor, Mrs. Ward. James Willson was M.P. for Down (1776). I know, from family tradition, that he married Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Skeffington Bristow, and sister of the Rev. William Bristow of Belfast. R. C. J. L.

FREDERICK TEMPLE,
MARQUESS OF DUFFERIN AND AVA
12 FEBRUARY, M.C.M.II

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The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

An Obituary.

ALL that is mortal of the late Marquess now rests in peace amidst the woods of Clandeboye. The form that swayed the rod of Empires—a veritable crowned head amongst the greatest men of all the nations of the world has put aside the sceptre and the pomp of power, and has been laid to sleep, as a little child, upon the breast of his mother-earth. It is well that the Mausoleum of England's worthies has not enshrouded him in her gloomy cloisters; he rests in the fresh soil of his own loved Clandeboye, where the breezes ever blow and the song of the bird is never silent; where the murmuring leaves and the sound of water make a loving requiem that time alone can determine, when all things mutable have passed away. Angel-like upon the neighbouring mountain-top Helen's Tower keeps guard above the lonely grave, while the spirit of her whom he loved so dearly is united to his in the realms of Paradise.

To those who knew Lord Dufferin these scenes will ever speak of him, and Clandeboye will reflect his spirit as the familiar paths are traversed again; the walk around the lake, with its varied vistas of isle and wood and rocky steeps; the long stretches of meadow, brightened by the red sallagh in the winter's sun, and the drooping birch with glancing bark and quivering leaves in the fresh breeze of

Spring-time, when the swift circles high in the clear blue atmosphere, and the swallow skims the surface of the eddying lake. Every natural object was a delight to Lord Dufferin—to point out a bird or a flower, or a physical feature hitherto unobserved, afforded him the keenest pleasure, as a pause was made by the lake side, or amidst the brake, or a few minutes' rest was taken on a rustic seat on the opening lawn. How the sentinel heron, stilted on a rock, was closely observed and humorously compared to a modern statesman; how the travelling experiences of a bevy of swans, but newly arrived, were graphically described with a quiet humour that was as refreshing to the hearer as it was to the statesman; and then how every little rockery and glen and ferny bower or moss-grown urn, commemorative of his own people, was lovingly pointed out with words that drew no reply, only a responsive sigh. All these features had a double beauty for Lord Dufferin—they were his own work, the conception of his own brain. The woods were largely planted by him; Helen's Tower was built and the great drive to Helen's Bay made by him. The vast lake was his own achievement, and all the smaller labours of a large demesne spoke of his taste and skill.

A year or two ago Lord Dufferin was asked to deliver an address at the re-opening of the Linen Hall Library. Regretting he could not do so, by reason of another engagement, he wrote: "If it would help you, I would not mind lending you a few of my best books from Helen's Tower library, provided you would guarantee that they should not be handled by irreverent hands." Then for the first time to the Belfast public the richness of this private Bibliotheca of Lord Dufferin's was revealed. How he lifted down each volume as a fragile living thing, and pointed out its special features—an elaborately-bound book from the Pope; a weather-worn play by Thomas Sheridan, dating from the first of the Georges; an autograph volume from the Queen; or some local sketch or poem presented to him with affectionate pride, as the greatest of all Patrons of Literature and Art in a land rather barren in that respect—each to him had its value, its associations—drawing forth a smile or a sigh as the recollections of by-gone scenes passed across his mental vision!

One of Lord Dufferin's latest works was the cataloguing and printing of this library[1], which contains over eleven hundred specially-bound volumes. A perusal of this book alone would satisfy anyone that it is, perhaps, unique amongst the great libraries collected by any man

[1] Belfast: M'Caw, Stevenson & Orr, Limited, The Linenhall Press, A.D. 1901.

of genius and culture in modern times. Side by side with this volume was issued another—the last tribute to the memory of a mother whom he adored—*The Book of Helen's Tower*[1]. We doubt if the Empire could produce such another tribute to a noble family as this simple volume of poetry.

From the first, Lord Dufferin was a subscriber to this Journal, and took a full interest in its various articles. Time and again he wrote in complimentary terms, and rendered much assistance in different ways, and also received help in his own works and collections, which he fully acknowledged.

Space forbids us to notice the rich stores of art treasures collected during a long life, and now preserved at Clandeboye. Canada and India, Italy and Russia, Paris and London, have all freely contributed, but the Sheridan relics pleased Lord Dufferin most of all. How he spoke of Lough Oughter and Trinity Abbey and Bishop Bedell, and the other ancient places and names of the O'Sheridans, lords of Cavan ere the time of Queen Elizabeth! Then the great Sheridan of later years, whose portraits and works he treasured, whose traducers he confounded with facts and figures that can not be gainsayed! And now he—the greatest of the O'Sheridans, the most illustrious of the Dufferins—has passed away, and the places that knew him once shall know him no more for ever. His chair in the little chapel will never again be filled by him, his voice no more shall mingle with his household and tenantry in the open confession and common supplication; ancient monument and master's painting shall never again encircle him who restored and placed them within these consecrated walls.

For him the last Amen has been said, the bar has been crossed. From the simple altar to the mossy grave, his quiet form has been borne by the hands of neighbours who only read of him as a statesman, but knew him as a friend; the earth was shrouded in white, as the long line of mourners followed the remains of him who had clasped the hand of his final Friend and resigned his last trust into the keeping of the King of kings.

"For tho' from out our bourne of time and place
The flood may bear me far,
I hope to see my Pilot face to face
When I have crost the bar."

F. J. B.

[1] Sent to [illegible]

The Bradshaws of Mile-Cross, in the County of Down.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

(Continued from page 6.)

I WAS unable to correct the proof of the last article on the Bradshaws in consequence of illness. I now wish to do so. Robert Bradshaw (V.) married his housekeeper, and had issue Anna, James, Eliza, Joseph, Samuel, Andrew, and Jonathan (*not* Joshua). The land south of the meeting-house was "Jonathan's land" (*not* Joshua's), and there he resided. Anna married James Bell of Belfast, engraver and printer, and he died in 1849, aged 49, when his widow came and resided in a cottage at Mile-Cross. Their family of

MILE-CROSS HOUSE.

two sons and three daughters subsequently resided at Mile-Cross, in a cottage there; the youngest son, with his uncles, Andrew and Jonathan, and a son of James Bell by a previous marriage, settled in Sydney, where they carried on the engraving business with considerable success. Anna, a daughter of James Bell and Anna Bradshaw, married Police-Inspector Montgomery at Newtownstewart, the murderer of Glass, the bank cashier.

The Bradshaws became Quakers very early, for William Edmonson, who "convinced" James Bradshaw (I.) and died about 1690, was the celebrated Quaker preacher.

John Pim, J.P., the local historian of the Society of Friends, has supplied me with the following information in regard to this meeting:

A friend of mine has examined the records of two of the meetings for discipline of Society of Friends; viz., Lisburn monthly meeting, comprised of the congregations in Antrim and Down, and the Ulster province or quarterly meeting, composed of all the monthly meetings in Ulster.

The first mention of a congregation at Mile-Cross, or Newtown (for it had both names), is the minute of the Lisburn monthly meeting, 22 of 8th month, 1779. William Rogers and Jacob Hancock are appointed to visit Newtown meeting 14 of 9th month, 1780. An account is given that further procedure has been made in the family visits, the Friends of Newtown meeting having been visited since last meeting.

I may explain that these were visits of a pastoral character, paid by a committee to members at their own houses.

The congregation appears to have met for worship at a private house, and in 1783 to have been recognised as a settled congregation, authorized to hold a preliminary court, called a preparative meeting, authorized to appoint representatives to Lisburn monthly meeting: for at the session of the latter body, on 15 of 5th month, 1783, Robert Bradshaw and Ambrose Mahon are the first representatives from Newtown. After 1804 there is no record of representatives.

Page THE FRIENDS MEETING-HOUSE AT MILE-CROSS.

The following information is from the records of the Ulster province or quarterly meeting, 22 of 1st month, 178 . The Lisburn Friends are recommended to get a meeting house built at Newtown.

"8 of 6th month, 1795. The committee on deeds and trusts have taken into consideration the propriety of having a meeting house at Mile Cross, and recommended the quarterly meeting to appoint a committee to take a lease of

a piece of ground and procure subscriptions, and have a suitable house for the purpose built as soon as may be. A committee was accordingly appointed."

"7 of 12th month, 1795.—Committee reported having procured estimate, and also some subscriptions; they are desired to get what more may be needful, and also a lease of the ground before next quarterly meeting."

"6 of 6th month, 1796.—It appearing that some steps have been taken to put forward the building of the meeting-house at Mile-Cross, the committee are desired to collect the subscriptions and pay them into the hands of John Barcroft."

Nothing more is recorded amongst the Ulster province minutes; but on 13 of 2nd month, 1806, the Lisburn monthly meeting made the following minute: "The new meeting-house at Mile-Cross having for a considerable time remained in an unfinished state, which has a disreputable appearance, Jonathan Richardson and John Barcroft are appointed to endeavour, in conjunction with Thomas Bradshaw, to devise the most eligible and speedy means of getting it finished." This is the last entry which has been found in these records. I am led to think Mile-Cross meeting ceased about 1830.

I find Mile Cross meeting mentioned in some journals of ministers of Society of Friends, who in their travels through Ireland visited it.

Sarah Grubb, from England, in 23 of 8th month, 1785, went to Newtown, and had a meeting with a few Friends there.[1]

William Savory, from United States, 6 of 11th month, 1797: "I proposed a meeting at Newtown this evening, of which our friend Thomas Bradshaw gave notice in the town. At six o'clock, though very wet and discouraging, yet about 400 came together, and through renewed mercy it proved an open time. Appointed another for to-morrow evening. Next day went to Newtown Ards, where a number of officers and soldiers attended the meeting."

Thomas Shillitoe, from London, in 3rd month, 1809, rode from Belfast to Mile-Cross. The meeting was held in the unfinished meeting-house: a considerable number of people attended.

George Richardson, from Newcastle-on-Tyne, in 1811: "At Mile-Cross meeting here there was a mixed company, most of them being either members of society or descended from Friends." He then gives a brief outline of the sermon he preached, in which he endeavoured to stir them up.

Stephen Grellet, from United States, 17 of 11th month, 1811: "From Donaghadee we came pretty directly to Mile-Cross, where there is a small meeting of Friends, which we attended in the evening."

It would appear that a lease was never made out, either of the site of the

[1] The Friends had a factory at Newtownards at this time, as will be seen from the following quotation from the *Complete Irish Traveller* (London, 1788), page 231: "NEWTOWN ... the lake is navigable, and the tide flows up as far as this town, yet the principal and most beneficial trade of it is the linen manufacture, and it is especially in repute for the sale of great quantities of fine paper linen. The Quakers have a factory in it, and the Presbyterians two meeting-houses."

meeting-house or burial-ground, and that both are now included in the adjoining grounds.

Other curious accounts of Robert Bradshaw have come to hand. The Belfast Corporation made a bye-law that all carts were to bear the owner's name. Bradshaw placed his underneath; he was summoned for non-compliance with the law, and allowed the case to go before the magistrates, when he confounded justice by revealing his name. When driving bullocks in his wagon he often had a servant mounted on another as escort, all with tails docked, Bradshaw's idea being that a great deal of strength was wasted by tails. He had two such vehicles, one with a stove that smoked vehemently; he had also an outside car with "patent" harness that had all the gamins of the town running after it. There was a rookery at Mile-Cross—the crows being much encouraged by the owner, who fed them systematically on carrion: they were known everywhere as "Brodshaw's craws." There is still remaining at Mill-Cross, close beside the house, an avenue of fine trees, known as "The Soldier's Walk," but I cannot discover the origin of this name."

NOTE. On the Bradshaw tombstone in the Abbey Church, Bangor (vol. vi, p. 197), Thomas Bradeshaw is described as "Sometyme Baillie in Bangour." We expressed a doubt as to the office of Baillie. We have now come to the conclusion that "Baillie" was a term similar to "Provost," for we find in the Charter of Limavady, given at Hampton Court, 26 Sept., 1612, that the town was constituted a borough, with a Bailiffe and twelve free burgesses, assisted by two sergeants-at-mace and other officers. The Bailiffe was subsequently called a Portreve, and finally a Provost.

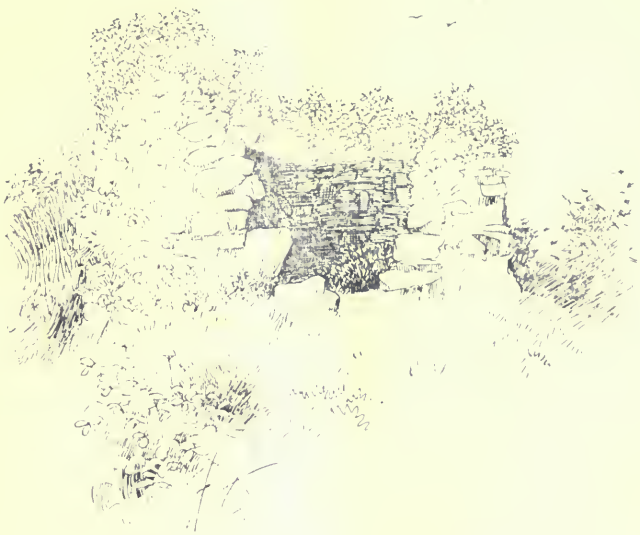
NOTE. In Ewart's *Handbook of the Diocese*, the Rev. John Bradshaw is given as incumbent of Lambeg in 1826. I find the same name amongst a list of subscribers in 1834. He is believed to have been a member of the Mile-Cross family.

Constructed by Rev. W. Reeves

MAP OF INIS-MAHEE.

(Reproduced)

Nos. 7 and 8 added by the editor.



THE CLOIC-TEAC (ROUND TOWER) ON INIS-MAHEE, 1902.

A DESCRIPTION

OF

NENDRUM,

COMMONLY CALLED

MAHEE ISLAND,

EMBRACING ITS

PRESENT CONDITION AND PAST HISTORY,

BY THE REV. WILLIAM REEVES, M.R.,

IMPROPRIATE CURATE OF KILCONRIOLA.

READ 5TH NOVEMBER, 1845.

CHARTERS OF THE PRIORY OF NEDDRUM,

A.D. mclxxix-mccii.

CŒNOBIUM DE NEDDRUM,

(Cella S. Begæ in Com. Cumbr.)*

NUM. I.

[*Ex vetusto rotulo MS. in bibl. Cotton.*]

ANNO gratiæ MCLXXVII. ante purificationem beatæ Mariæ, dominus Johannes de Curci subjugavit Ultoniam, Henrici regis an. xxiii. qui regnavit xxxv. annos. Et anno MCLXXIX. dedit dominus Johannes de Curcy terram de Neddrum monasterio, et monachis sanctæ Begæ de Couplond.

NUM. II.

Carta Domini Johannis de Curci, de Insulâ de Neddrum, et Ecclesiâ.

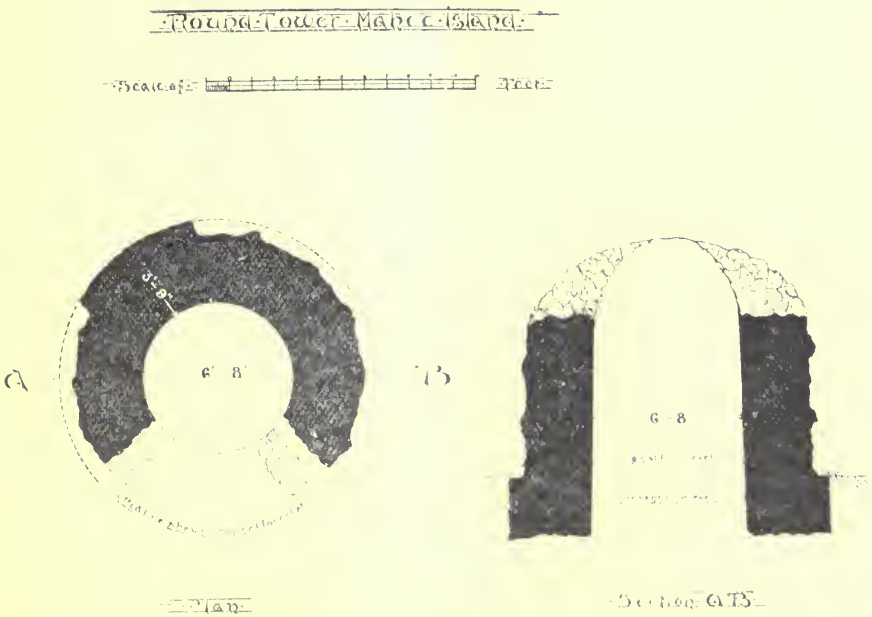
[*Ibid.*]

NOTUM sit omnibus, tam præsentibus, quàm futuris, quod ego Johannes de Curcy concessi, et dedi, et hac præsenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Deo, et sanctæ Mariæ Eboracensi et sanctæ Begæ de Coupland, et monachis inibi Deo servientibus, in liberam, et puram, et perpetuam elemosinam, duas partes cujusdam insulæ, quæ vocatur Neddrum, et duas partes villæ ejusdem insulæ; et duas partes omnium beneficiorum, quæ in eadem insulâ fundata est, et ipsam ecclesiam totam ad laudandum Deum in eâ. Et duas partes omnium terrarum ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus, tam in villis, quàm in agris, et cæteris aisiamentis. Tertiam autem partem, tam de beneficiis memoratæ ecclesiæ, quàm insulâ prænominatâ, et terris prædictis habebit Malachias episcopus de Duno. Præterea concedo et dono memoratis monachis in Duffren, totam terram illam quæ fuit Gillanhari, cum pertinentiis suis in bosco, et plano; in pratis, et pascuis; in ecclesiis, et molendinis; in stagnis, et ripis; in viis, et semitis; in aquis dulcibus, et salsis, in insulis et

* Now St. Bees, a parish and village, on the coast of Cumberland, opposite the County of Down. The *Clerical Institution* occupies the chancel of the ancient Conventual Church belonging to the Priory. The name is derived from St. Bego, or Begogh, an Irish virgin and saint who founded a small monastery here, about the year 650. The Priory was endowed in the reign of Henry I., by William de Meschiens, Lord of Copeland.

portubus ; in piscariis, et piscationibus, in salinis, et in wrekemaris, ubicumque inventum fuerit in terrâ prænominatâ.

Concessi etiam eisdem monachis, sok, et sac, tack, et tol, et them, et infangthef ; et omnes libertates, quas habent monachi in Angliâ de terris suis, et hominibus. Hanc verò elemosinam dedi ad honorem Dei, præfatis monachis, pro salute animæ meæ, et pro salute animarum patris et matris meæ, et omnium antecessorum meorum, liberam et quietam ab omni seculari exactione, ut ego et hæredes mei participes simus omnium elemosinarum, et orationum, et omnium bonorum.....fiunt in abbathiâ S. Mariæ Eboracensi, et in domo sanctæ Begæ virginis, et in omnibus.....Adhuc autem sciendum est, quod prædicti monachi habebunt amodò in silvis meis..... necessaria fuerint ad ædificandum, et ardendum ; et animalibus suis et equis pasturam ad.....similiter sine pannagio, absque ullâ vexatione et impedimento forestariorum meorum. Præterea hac cartâ meâ confirmavi sæpedictis monachis omnes terras et possessiones suas, quas ego, et homines mei eis in elemosinam dederunt vel daturi sunt imperpetuum, &c. Hiis testibus, ...naldo* episcopo de Dalnard, Mauritio abbate de Bangor, Patricio..... Ricardo filio Roberti, Rogero de Cestria, Adam Camerario, &c., &c.



PLAN AND SECTION OF ROUND TOWER, MAHEE ISLAND.

NUM. III.

Carta Rogeri de Dunesford, de Ecclesiis infra Feodum suum.

[*Ibid.*]

NOTUM sit, tam præsentibus, quàm futuris, quod ego Rogerus de Duneseforthe. cum consilio et assensu uxoris meæ, et hæredis mei Thomæ, concessi, et dedi, et hac meâ præsenti cartâ confirmavi Deo et sanctæ Mariæ Eboracensi, et monachis de Neddrum, ibidem Deo servientibus, ecclesiam de Anelori,† cum omnibus pertinentiis suis, et cum unâ carucatâ terræ, quæ jacet inter nemus et villam, et omnes ecclesias alias, et donationes ecclesiarum de totâ terrâ meâ; scil. de feudo decem militum, exceptâ ecclesiâ de Dunseford, liberè, et quietè de me, et hæredibus meis, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute domini mei Johannis de Curci, qui mihi hanc contulit terram, et libertatem; pro salute meâ, et uxoris meæ, et hæredum meorum, et omnium antecessorum, et successorum meorum. Et ut hæc donatio mea perpetuitatis robur optineat, sigilli mei impressione corroboravi. Hanc autem cartam dedi Deo et ecclesiæ S. Mariæ Eboracensi, et monachis de Neddrum, anno incarnationis Domini MC. nonagesimo quarto, in capitulo Eboracensi, quando fraternitatem, et societatem suscepi. Hiis testibus, Thomâ hærede meo, Waltero de Bovinton, Turgisio filio Turgis, Ricardo filio Eustachii, Roberto Bachiler, Osberto Portario, Johane Albo, Johane Coco, Pagano Pincernâ, Radulfo de Longavilla, et multis aliis.

NUM. IV.

Carta Brieni de Eschalers.

[*Ibid.*]

SCIANT omnes qui viderint, vel audierint literas has, quod ego Brien de Eschallers dedi, et concessi, et hac præsenti cartâ meâ confirmavi Deo, et beatæ Mariæ Eboracensi, et S. Begæ, et monachis de Neddrum ibidem Deo servientibus, unam carucatam in Balichatlan: scil. propinquiorem Balidergan ‡ in omnibus aisiamentis suis ad eandem terram pertinentibus, liberam et quietam ab omni terreno servitio, in puram et perpetuam elemosinam, pro salute animæ domini mei Johannis de Curci, et pro salute animæ meæ, et uxoris meæ, et hæredum meorum, et parentum meorum. Hanc terram ego et hæredes mei contra omnes homines warantizabimus. Testibus hiis, domino meo Johane de Curci, Richero filio Roberti, dapifero, Eliâ priore, Willielmo filio meo, et multis aliis.

† Probably Killmey, which was anciently called Anaghalone.

‡ The Townland Ballydargin, in Bright parish, is probably intended by the name Balidergan; and the district about Castle Screen, which is now a Townland also in same parish, by the name Balichatlan.

NUM. V.

Confirmatio Johannis, Tituli Sancti Stephani, in Coelio-monte Presbyteri Cardinalis,* de omnibus Terris et Ecclesiis huic Coenobio collatis.

[*Ibid.*]

JOHANNES, miseratione divinâ, tituli sancti Stephani in Coelio monte presbyteri cardinalis, sedis apostolicæ legatus, dilecto filio Walranno priori de Neddrum, et successoribus ejus, salutem et benedictionem. Dignum est et rationi consentaneum, ut viros religiosos, quos divinis officiis novimus cotidie mancipatos, ampliore curâ, et sollicitudine foveamus, et eorum petitiones debeamus, quantum cum Deo possumus, promovere; ea propter, dilecti fili in Domino, justis vestris postulationibus clementer annuimus, et personas vestras, et successorum vestrorum, sub beati Petri, et domini papæ, et nostrâ protectione suscipimus, et vos super hoc præsentis scripti patrocinio communimus. Statuentes, ut possessiones, terras, villas, &c. et bona quæ nunc de concessione nobilis viri Johannis de Curci, seu aliorum proborum virorum justè et pacificè possidetis, sive in futurum, Domino dante, justis modis poteritis adipisci, vobis, et successoribus vestris firma et illibata permaneant. In quibus hæc propriis duximus exprimenda vocabulis: locum scil. in quo domus vestra sita est. Ex donatione memorati Johannis de Curci ecclesiam, in insulâ quæ vocatur Neddrum, fundatam, cum duabus partibus ejusdem insulæ, et cum duabus partibus totius terræ, quæ ad eandem ecclesiam pertinet, et totam terram illam quæ fuit Gillanharna † in Duffran, et tres insulas in Lochwene, quarum nomina sunt hæc: Scatra, Raynche, et Crafne.‡

Ex donatione verò Jurdani de Curci, xv. carucatas terræ, cum decimatione domus suæ.

Ex præsentatione autem Heliæ de Cestriâ ecclesiam de Balimer, in quâ construitur castellum ejus cum omnibus ecclesiasticis beneficiis ad eandem ecclesiam pertinentibus, et unam carucatam terræ in eadem villâ ex dono Baldwini. Ex præsentatione autem Ricardi Masculi omnes ecclesias, et capellas totius terræ suæ, quas habet in Ultoniâ, de dono domini sui Johannis de Curci, et de dono aliorum virorum, tam in Clenelhireth, quam in

[illegible]

Lesmochan,‖ et in aliis locis, cum omnibus ecclesiasticis beneficiis, ad easdem ecclesias, et capellas pertinentibus. Et unam carrucatam terræ in Thweth, quæ vocatur Clenesperth, ex dono Stephani Locardi. Ex dono Rogeri de Crost, et Gilberti fratris ejus, duas carrucatas terræ. Decernimus autem ne cui liceat personas vestras molestare, redditus, possessiones, et cætera bona vestra minuere, subtrahere, vel in aliquo perturbare, sed omnia integra et illibata permaneant eorum pro quorum gubernatione, et sustentatione sunt collecta usibus, omnimodis profutura. Indulgemus quoque vobis, ut in terris in quibus de episcoporum concessione ecclesiastica beneficia canonicè possidetis, liceat vobis ea per omnia liberè tenere, salva in omnibus apostolicæ sedis autoritate, et diœcesani episcopi canonicâ justitiâ. Nulli igitur omninò hominum liceat hanc nostræ protectionis et confirmationis paginam infringere, vel ei ausu temerario contraire. Si quis autem hoc attemptare præsumpserit, indignationem omnipotentis Dei, et beatorum Petri et Pauli apostolorum ejus, domini papæ et nostram se noverit incursurum. Anno Domini MCII.§ et anno quinto pontificatus domini papæ Innocentii tertii, mense Junii ix. die stante. Datum Duni.

MONASTERY OF NEDDRUM.

(Cell of St. Bees in the County of Cumberland.)

No. I.

[*From an ancient MS. roll in the Cottonian Library.*]

IN the year of grace 1177, before the Purification of the Blessed Mary,[1] Sir John de Courcy subdued Ulster, the 23rd year of King Henry, who reigned 35 years. And in the year 1179 Sir John de Courcy gave the land of Neddrum to the monks of St. Bega of Coupland.

No. II.

Sir John de Courcy's Charter, touching the Island and Church of Neddrum.

[*Ibid.*]

BE it known to all, as well present as to come, that I, John de Courcy, have granted and given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and to St. Mary of York and to St. Bega of Coupland, and to the monks in that place serving God, in free, pure, and perpetual alms, two parts

‖ Lismoghan is the name of that portion of Ballykinlar, which is marked "Lower Ballykinler," in the Ord. Map.

§ This is the date given in the Monast. Anglic., but it is evidently a typographical error for MCCII.

[1] Feast of the Purification of the B.V.M.; i.e., 2 February.

of a certain island which is called Neddrum, and of the manor of the same island two parts, and two parts of all benefices that have been founded in the same island, and all that church to praise God therein; together with two parts of all lands pertaining to the same church, as well in manors as in fields and other easements. And Malachy, the Bishop of Down, shall have the third part as well of the benefices of the church mentioned as of the afore-named island and of the lands aforesaid. Furthermore, I grant and give to the before-recited monks, in Dufferin, all that land which was Gillanhari, together with its appurtenances in wood and in plain; in meadows and in pastures; in churches and in mills; in ponds and in banks; in ways and in paths; in sweet waters and in salt; in islets and in harbours; in fish-markets and in fisheries; in salt-pits; and in sea-wreckage, wheresoever the same shall be found in the land aforesaid. Also I have granted to the aforesaid monks *sok* and *sac*, *tack* and *tol*, and *them* and *infangthef*,[1] and all liberties which monks in England have as regards their lands and men. And this alms have I given to the monks aforesaid, to the honour of God, for the salvation of my soul, and for the salvation of the souls of my father and mother, and of all my ancestors, free and undisturbed of all secular exaction, that I and my heirs may be participants in all the alms and prayers and in all the good.....[*hiatus* in MS. read, "works which"] are performed in the abbey of St. Mary of York and in the house of St. Bega, Virgin, and in all.....[*hiatus* in MS.] Moreover, it is further to be known that the monks aforesaid shall hereafter have in my woods.....[*hiatus* in MS.].....may be necessary to build and to burn, and to their animals and horses pasture to.....[*hiatus* in MS.] in like manner free of *pannage*[2] and without molestation or hindrance from my foresters. Furthermore, by this my charter I have confirmed to the oft-mentioned monks all their lands and possessions which I and my men have given or are about to give in alms for ever, etc. These being witnesses—[Regi]nald, Bishop of Dalnaraidhe;[3] Maurice, Abbot of Bangor; Patrick..... [*hiatus* in MS.] Richard FitzRobert, Roger of Chester, Adam Chamberlain, etc.

[1] *Soc*, also *sok*, *soca*, and *socha*; i.e., the feudal lord's liberty to hold courts and exercise justice among his vassals and tenants. (See Spelman, *Glossarium Archaiologicum*, p. 516: London, 1687: Ducange, *Glossarium, Mediæ et Infimæ Latinitatis*, vii, p. 503: Niort, 1883-87: Cowell, *The Interpreter*, *s.v.*: London, 1658.)

Sac, the cognisance taken in these courts touching suits and disputes arising among the vassals. The possessor of the privilege of *sac* could condemn a calumnious accuser to the penalty due to the crime which he charged upon another. (See Spelman, p. 496: Ducange, vii, p. 250: Cowel, *s.v.*)

Tack and *tol*; i.e., liberty to buy and sell within a manor; the tribute or custom paid for passage, etc. (See Spelman, pp. 540 f.: Ducange, vii, p. 40: Cowel, [illegible])

Them, also *team* and *theam*, liberty to have servants and bond-laves and of pursuit and recovery if they made their escape or fled to the territory of another. (See Spelman, p. 533: Ducange, viii, p. 94: Cowel, *s.v.*)

Infangthef; i.e., the baronial privilege of sitting in judgment on the [illegible] and robbers captured within a manor or fief. (See Spelman, p. 313: Ducange, [illegible], p. 350: Cowel, [illegible])

[2] Pannage (*pannagium*), deciduous fruit, [illegible], which pigs, etc., feed on; also the tribute paid to the ranger for the privilege of such pasturage by owners of swine, etc. Here, it has this last signification. (See Spelman, p. 446: Ducange, [illegible], p. [illegible]: Cowell, [illegible])

[3] Dalnaraidhe; i.e., Connor.

No. III.

Roger of Dunsford's Charter, touching Churches within his Fief.

BE it known, as well to those present as to come, that I, Roger de Dunesforthe, with the counsel and consent of my wife, and of my heir Thomas, have granted and given, and by this my present charter have confirmed, to God and to St. Mary of York, and to the monks of Neddrum serving God in that place, the church of Anelori, with all its appurtenances, and with one carrucate[1] of land which lies between the wood and the manor, and all other churches and donations of churches from all my land, to wit, from the fief of ten soldiers,[2] the church of Dunsford excepted, freely and quietly, from me and my heirs, in pure and perpetual alms, for the salvation of my lord, John de Courcy, who conferred this land and liberty upon me; for my salvation, and the salvation of my wife and of my heirs, and of all my predecessors and successors. And that this my donation may obtain the strength of perpetuity, I have confirmed it with the impress of my seal. This charter I have given to God and to the church of St. Mary of York, and to the monks of Neddrum, in the year of the Incarnation of the Lord 1194, in the Chapter of York, when I received brotherhood and companionship. These being witnesses—Thomas, my heir; Walter de Bovinton; Turgesius, the son of Turgis; Richard Fitz Eustace; Robert Bachiler; Osbert Portarius; John White; John Coke; Paganus Pincerna; Ralph de Longueville, and many others.

No. IV.

Charter of Brian de Eschalers.

KNOW all who may see or hear these letters that I, Brian de Eschallers, have given and granted, and by this my present charter have confirmed to God, and to the Blessed Mary of York, and to St. Bega, and the monks of Neddrum serving God in that place one carrucate in Balichatlan, to wit, the nearer Balidergan,[3] in all its easements pertaining to the same land, free and undisturbed of all earthly service, in pure and perpetual alms, for the salvation of the soul of my lord, John de Courcy, and for the salvation of my own soul and that of my wife, and the souls of my heirs and my parents. This land I and my heirs will warrant against all men. These being witnesses—John de Courcy; Richard FitzRobert, Sewer; Elias, Prior; William, my son; and many others.

[1] Carrucate; i.e., as much land as one plough could labour in a year or a year and a day; variously computed in various countries and ages at 60, 100, 120, and 180 acres. Here, it probably means 60 acres, as a charter of Richard I. quoted in Ducange, specifically explains a carrucate as of that extent. (See Spelman, p. 126; Ducange ii, p. 191; Cowell, *s.v.*)

[2] A fief held by the tenure of supplying ten men-at-arms.

[3] Balichatlan; i.e., the district about Castle Screen: Balidergan; i.e., Ballydargan in the parish of Bright.

No. V.

Confirmation of John, Cardinal Priest of the Title of St. Stephen in Coelio-monte, touching all Lands and Churches conferred on this Monastery.

[*Ibid.*]

JOHN, by the divine mercy Cardinal Priest of the Title of St. Stephen in Coelio-monte, legate of the Apostolic See, to his beloved son Walran, prior of Neddrum, and to his successors, health and benediction.

Worthy is it, and consonant to reason, that with fuller care and with solicitude we should cherish religious men, whom we know to be engaged daily in divine offices, and that as far as we are able with God we ought to promote their petitions; wherefore, beloved son in the Lord, we clemently accede to your just prayers, and receive your persons and those of your successors under the protection of the Blessed Peter and of the lord Pope, and ours, and hereon fortify you with the guardianship of this present writing; decreeing, that the possessions, lands, manors, etc., and the goods which now, of the grant of that noble man, John de Courcy, or of other virtuous, ye justly and peacefully possess, or in time to come (the Lord giving) may by just means acquire, shall, to you and your successors, endure firm and inviolate. In which things we have esteemed these to be set forth in proper terms; to wit, the place in which your house is situated: the church founded in the island which is called Neddrum, of the gift of the aforesaid John de Courcy, together with two parts of the same island, and with two parts of all the land which belongs to the same church, and all that land which was Gillanharna in Dufferin, and three islands in Lochwene,[1] whose names are these—Scatra, Raynche, and Crafne.

Of the gift of Jourdan de Courcy, xv carrucates of land, with a tithing of his house.

Of the presentation of Elias of Chester, the church of Balimer, in which is constructed his castle, together with all ecclesiastical benefices pertaining to the same church, and one carrucate of land in the same manor, of the gift of Baldwin. Of the gift of Richard Masculus all churches and chapels of his land, which he has in Ulster, of the gift of his lord, John de Courcy, and of the gift of other men, as well in Clenelhireth as in Lesmochan, and in other places, with all ecclesiastical benefices to the same churches and chapels pertaining. And one carrucate of land in Tweth, which is called Clenesperth, of the gift of Stephen Locard. Of the gift of Roger de Crost and Gilbert his brother, two carrucates of land. Further we decree that it shall not be lawful to any to molest your persons, or to minish, take away, or in any manner disturb your revenues, possessions, and other your goods, but all shall endure

[1] [illegible]

intact and inviolate, to profit in all manner of ways the uses of those for whose government and support they have been got together. We also grant you, that in lands in which by the concession of bishops you possess benefices canonically, it shall be lawful to you to hold these through all times freely, save in all things the authority of the Apostolic See and the canonical jurisdiction of the diocesan bishop. To none therefore of men whatsoever shall it be lawful to infringe this page of our protection and confirmation, or in rash enterprise to go against it. But if any one shall presume to attempt this, let him know that he will incur the indignation of Almighty God, and of the Blessed Peter and Paul, His Apostles, and of the lord Pope, and ours. In the year of the Lord 1102 (typog. error for 1202) and in the fifth year of the pontificate of the lord Pope, Innocent the Third, ninth day standing in the month of June. Given at Downpatrick.

NORMAN CASTLE ON INIS-MAHEE.
Drawn by Joseph Carey.

The Londoners' Plantation in the Counties of Coleraine and Derry.

By the Rev. GEORGE HILL.

(The following unpublished paper is from the MSS. of the late Rev. George Hill, now in my possession. The present interest in the history of the land settlement of Ulster renders this an opportune time for its publication. I have only edited it in a few slight details. —F. J. B.)

AT first, the London Companies would not move in the matter of the plantation in Ulster until they had every territorial and other arrangement they required satisfactorily made and granted by the Government, so that of all undertakers for land in our northern province they have established, by their special precautions at the commencement, the clearest and most indefeasible legal right to their possessions.

In the ruthless and bloody struggle against the northern lords at the close of the sixteenth and beginning of the seventeenth century, the Government found that its really greatest difficulty existed in O'Cahan's country— the very valuable and attractive region lying between the Foyle and the Bann. About the year 1590 this territory had been shired by the English with the consent of its then owner and chieftain, Hugh O'Neill, the great Earl of Tyrone, and it was then divided into three baronies, which, taken together, constituted the small county of Coleraine. During the war against the northern lords this celebrated division of ancient Ulster was held by Sir Donnell Ballagh O'Cahan, under the Earl of Tyrone, as his chief tenant therein—a distinction enjoyed by O'Cahan partly as being one of O'Neill's numerous sons-in-law. O'Cahan proved for a time a most gallant supporter of the Irish cause, being able and prompt to supply efficient aid when reinforcements were wanted in the native armies. He was a man, however, of a fickle and selfish disposition, who could not brook disappointments, nor tolerate any superior on that territory he had come to regard as his own special inheritance.

In the year 1601 a large English armament appeared in Lough Foyle, under the command of Sir Henry Docwra, who came with the most ample promises of pardons and rewards from the Queen for all such Irish leaders as would desert O'Neill and unite with the Government forces then landing so numerously at several ports in Ulster.

Donnell Ballagh suddenly sought Docwra, and engaged to serve in the English army with all his available men, on condition that he was to have a grant from the Crown of all his country, and thus be made entirely independent of O'Neill. The promise of this grant was readily and even gladly given by Docwra, for it was then well understood that, on the desertion of O'Cahan, the struggle on the part of the northern lords would soon come to an end. And so, in 1602, there was a general surrender of the Irish forces; but the Queen did not live to witness what would have been to her a most gratifying consummation, as her last days are said to have been rendered specially miserable by the state of affairs in Ulster. She was succeeded by James VI. of Scotland, who was so delighted by his accession to the English throne, that he felt only too happy in sanctioning any acts recommended by the Council or Cabinet in London.

Although the surrender was followed by a nominal pardon, the members of Council in the meantime had been making up their minds to confiscate the lands in Ulster, as had been then recently done in the province of Munster, after the uprooting and utter destruction of the Fitzgerald families of Desmond. Several politic moves in this direction on the part of the Council were soon made, including the appointments of Sir Arthur Chichester to be Lord-Deputy and Sir John Davys to be Attorney-General. No men could have been more appropriately chosen to do the work then immediately required; namely, the work of repudiating the promises made by the Government to the native landowners in Ulster, and of finding fatal flaws in their title-deeds.

We are now, however, only concerned with the promises made to Donnell Ballagh, and with the manner or method by which his lands were disposed of to the London Companies.

At first he was kept for a time hanging on with a kind of hope in being able to keep the Government to the promises made to him through Sir Henry Docwra; next, he became rather sulky, and perhaps somewhat troublesome, when he found that these promises were being quietly ignored by the new deputy; and at last, on his visiting Dublin to remonstrate and expostulate, he was seized and thrown into a dungeon at the castle, where he was imprisoned for three years. By that time the Plantation was in full swing; and as adventurers, or planters, were numerously arriving in Dublin from both north and south of the Tweed, it was felt to be desirable that O'Cahan should be entirely put out of the way. An attempt had been made to get up a charge of high treason against him; but as this attempt on the part of Chichester utterly failed, nothing remained but to send him to the Tower in London. O'Cahan's greatest crime turned out to be that he was known to have tried to make his escape with the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell in 1607, and would have succeeded had it not been for an accident that happened to his horse as

he galloped forward to Lough Swilly. So to the Tower he was sent under an escort guided by Sir Francis Annesley, and he was there held in dismal captivity for a period of eighteen years, when death finally released him from his sufferings.

O'Cahan's lands were measured and marked off in proportions by the Commissioners of Plantation, in 1609 (as had been done throughout the other five counties), but no settlers ventured into the tempting straths and fields between the Foyle and the Bann. Indeed, so far as it is known, no planters ever made any offers individually to the Government for places or proportions in the county of Coleraine. They were wisely afraid to do so, for the native Irish there were numerous, and still fiercely bent on revenging the treacherous betrayal of their chieftain. Several of the undertakers, who were probably not much afraid of assassination at the hands of the natives, were shocked on learning the calamities to which Lady O'Cahan and other leading inhabitants in the district were exposed on the removal of their protector.

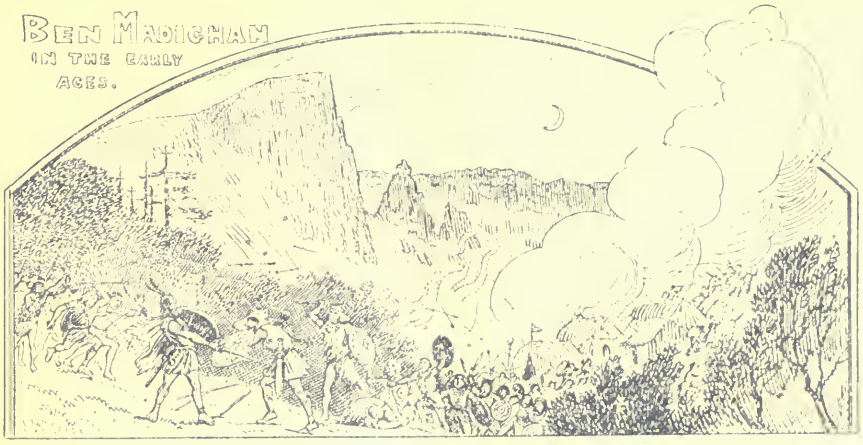
The authorities were thus forced to the conclusion that if O'Cahan's country were to be planted at all, the work must be undertaken by large associations of settlers, who, from their numbers, would be able to co-operate with each other in any difficulties that might arise from opposition on the part of the natives. In this dilemma the King and Council turned to the London Companies for sympathy and help; but the Londoners, for a time, looked rather askance on the project as originally proposed to them. After many eloquent appeals, however, to their love of rich and safe returns for any immediate expenditure, the Companies were induced to take the matter into consideration.

In the meantime the urgency of the Government was being very practically sustained by their new deputy, Chichester, who had carefully collected and forwarded to London certain splendid samples from the natural productions of O'Cahan's country, including, among several other commodities, ample quantities of salmon, tallow, hides, pork, butter, iron ore, and linen yarn. These specimens appealed much more forcibly to the London aldermen than even the eloquence of the king; and from the date of their arrival, negotiations between the Council and the Companies were carried forward much more briskly than at first. The Londoners now consented to send three deputies or inspectors to spy out the land; and here again Chichester's wisdom was conspicuous, for he had Sir Thomas Phillips, an agent almost as astute as himself, thoroughly prepared to accompany the visitors to all such localities as were specially favourable or attractive. Phillips was also carefully instructed to prevent the Londoners from coming into contact with the natives, or having any conversation with them at all, even while examining such of the houses as might be considered most convenient for the accommodation of coming settlers.

On the return of the three inspectors to London, loaded with vast quantities of eatables of various sorts, they presented a somewhat glowing account or report to their brother aldermen of the places they had visited, of the facilities of the country for trading purposes, and of its great fertility in the production of cattle and grain. The negotiations, however, soon became rather complicated, and somewhat dilatory, in consequence of the heavy demands of the Companies on the Government. The Londoners, in the first place, required that the whole great barony of Loughinsholin (Loch-inis-O'Lynn) should be taken from Tyrone and added to the county of Coleraine. This barony contained the vast and very valuable wood of Glenconceyne, which rivalled the New Forest of England in the size of its trees and in its great extent. The nuts alone grown in Glenconceyne fattened twenty thousand swine year and yearly, whilst its timber became of incalculable value to the Companies for building and other purposes.

The Londoners next demanded that four thousand acres of land should be taken from the county of Donegal and added to the county of Coleraine at Derry, and three thousand acres from the county of Antrim and added to their lands at Coleraine. With these valuable additions, the little county of Coleraine became the great county of Derry.

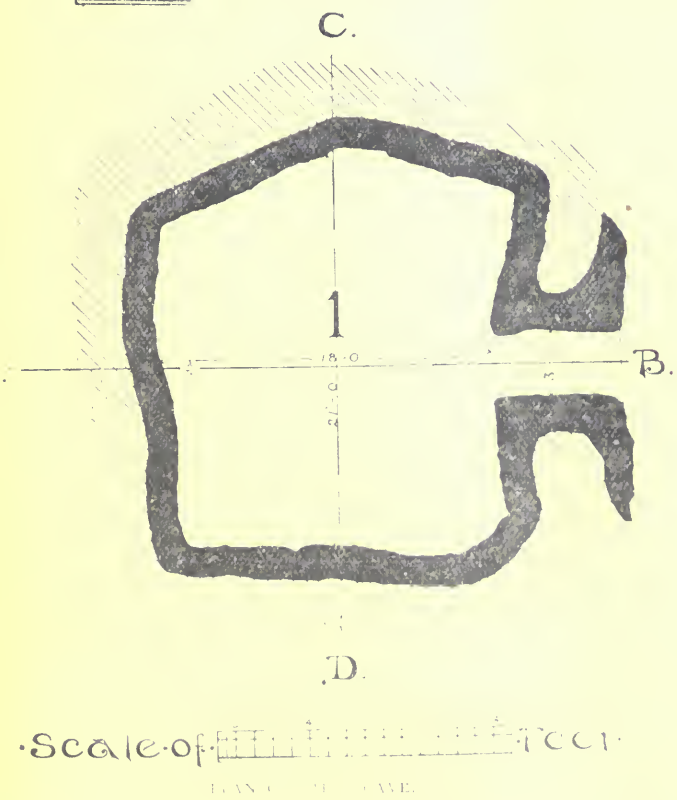
The Companies then claimed all the fisheries connected with their greatly augmented properties, and had their claims instantly allowed, although the then numerous owners of these fisheries had all to be removed and compensated for being thus disturbed. Even Chichester himself, who had already got snugly into possession of all the fisheries in the lower Bann and Lough Neagh, patriotically proposed to surrender same for ample considerations elsewhere, in order that the Londoners might not be impeded at any point in their great work of civilization. But still another, and a most important concession, was demanded by the Companies, and conceded, though very reluctantly, by the Government. It had been made a fundamental regulation in the planting operations that all native inhabitants should be removed from the premises and proportions of land granted to British settlers, whether English or Scottish, and in the five other counties this rule had been vigorously carried out. But the Companies demurred and had it utterly set aside, so far as their own profit and interests were concerned, for they had discovered that "the mere Irish," whether as tenants or labourers, were much more easily managed and paid, and more serviceable than any they could have procured from England or Scotland.



The Caves in Ben Madighan.

BY PHILIP REYNOLDS AND SAMUEL TURNER.

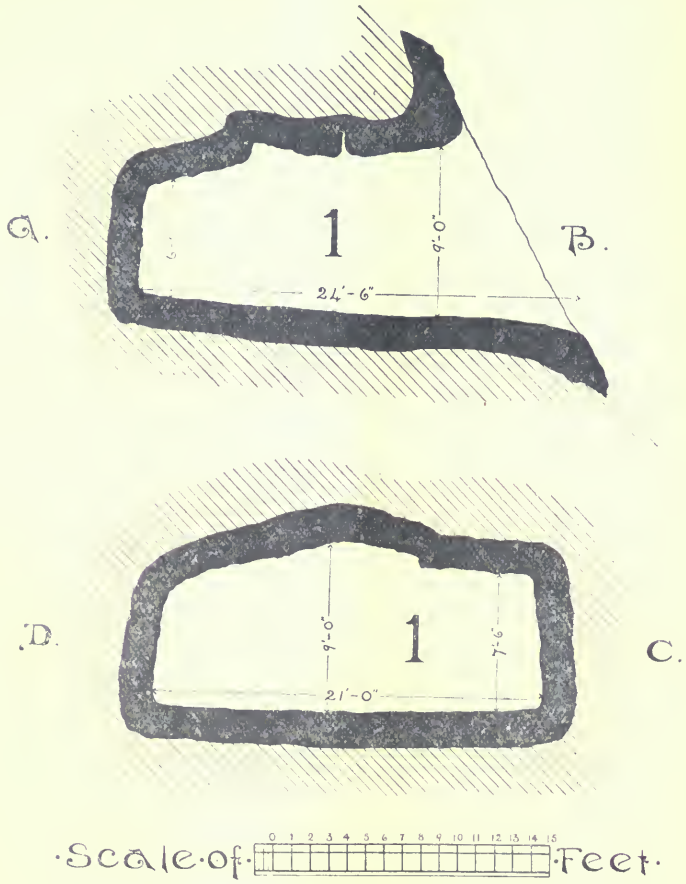
THE caves which have given Ben Madighan its later name of Cave Hill, though generally considered to be three in number, really consist of five distinct caverns, of which the topmost three are connected in one group. The first cave is situated on the public path, overlooking the great basin, at an elevation of about 700 feet above the sea. The second cave is on a ledge some 74 feet higher in the same cliff: while the entrance to the upper group, containing the third, fourth, and fifth caves, is from a ledge about 120 feet above the first cave, and from the summit 177 feet. The caves face from E. to S.E., and are all regularly formed, especially the second, fourth,



PLAN OF THE CAVE.

and fifth. The general shape is rectangular, with the corners rounded off.

The first cave, which is the second largest, measures 18 feet from the doorway to the rere, and 21 feet across, while the roof varies from 6 feet 6 inches to 9 feet in height. (More detailed measurements of all the caves can be got from the scale-drawings.) The entrance to this cave, though now very irregular in shape, has probably once been rectangular; but by the action of the weather and other causes, the easily detached basalt has fallen away. Its greatest height is now 9 feet, and its breadth 8 feet 8 inches; but at the bottom, where it measures 3 feet 6 inches across, the original width seems to

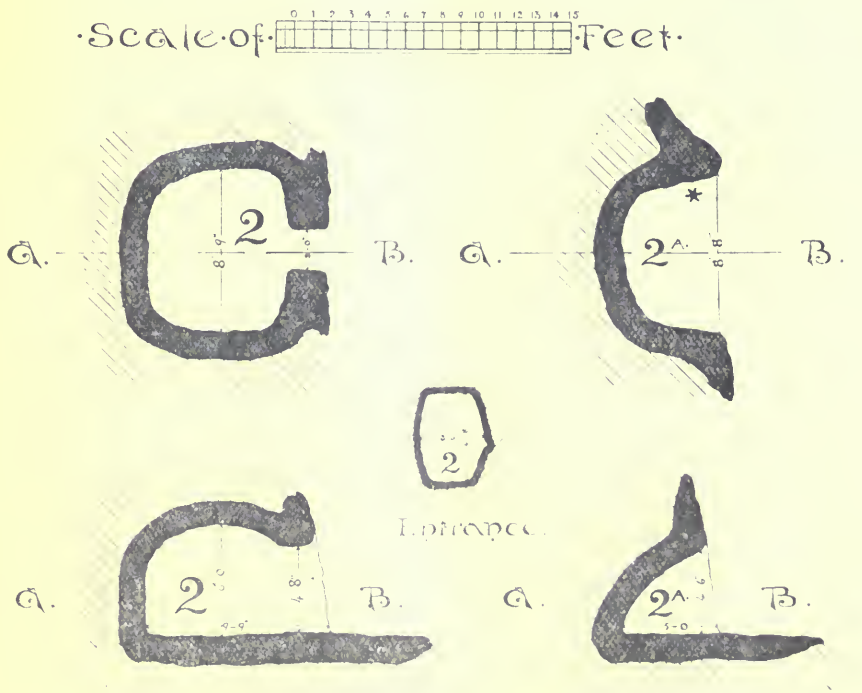


SECTIONS OF FIRST CAVE.
(1, east and west: 2, north and south.)

be preserved for a small way up. Though the walls of this cave are rough and broken, places still remain which show some regularity of form.

To reach the second cave one must gain the ledge by climbing up the rocks, a little distance to either side of the first cave, the usual way being

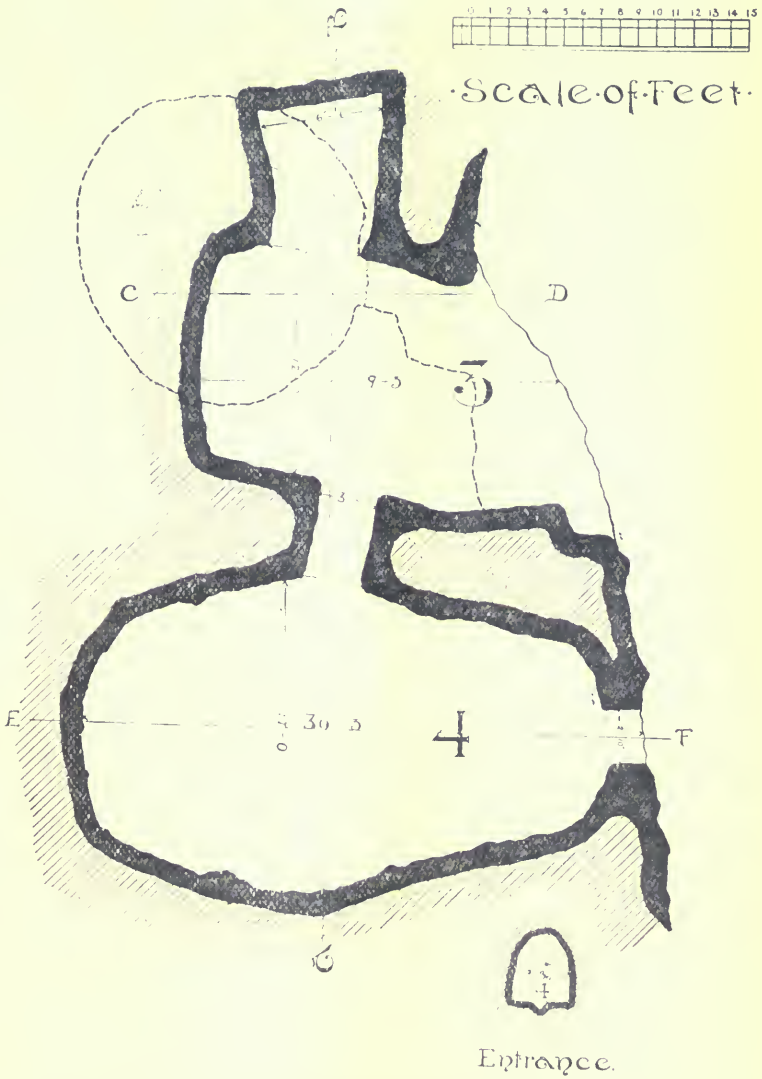
from the south. The second cave is the smallest of the five, measuring only 9 feet 9 inches from back to front, by 8 feet 9 inches wide, and 6 feet high. The sides of this cave are well formed and little broken, the roof being dome-shaped. The doorway is also regular, with top and bottom parallel, and the sides curving slightly outwards. It is 4 feet high, 2 feet 6 inches wide at top, 3 feet 5 inches at middle, and 2 feet at the bottom. The large ledge in front of this cave causes the rain to drain into it, where some six inches of water is always lying, thus keeping a continual dampness in the first cave underneath. On the same ledge and close to the second cave is a small rounded chamber,



PLANS AND SECTIONS OF SECOND CAVE AND CAVE 2A,
ALSO ENTRANCE TO SECOND CAVE.
(Sections east and west.)

which looks like a partly made cave. It differs from the others, however, in that the cave widens towards the front, leaving no narrow entrance. The opening is 8 feet 8 inches along the base, and 4 feet 6 inches high; while the cave extends 5 feet into the rock. On the north side, about 3 feet from the floor, is a small hole, which seems as if intended to pierce through a wall of rock about 2 feet thick. It is 8 inches across by 4 high, and penetrates about 1 foot. (The site is indicated on the plan by an *.) A similar opening to this, perhaps intended as a spy-hole, pierces the rock in a cave on the Knockagh, a neighbouring hill.

The upper caves have the greatest interest; but, as the path is narrow and dangerous, they are seldom visited; and, until within the last few years, it was considered almost impossible to reach them. We have, however,

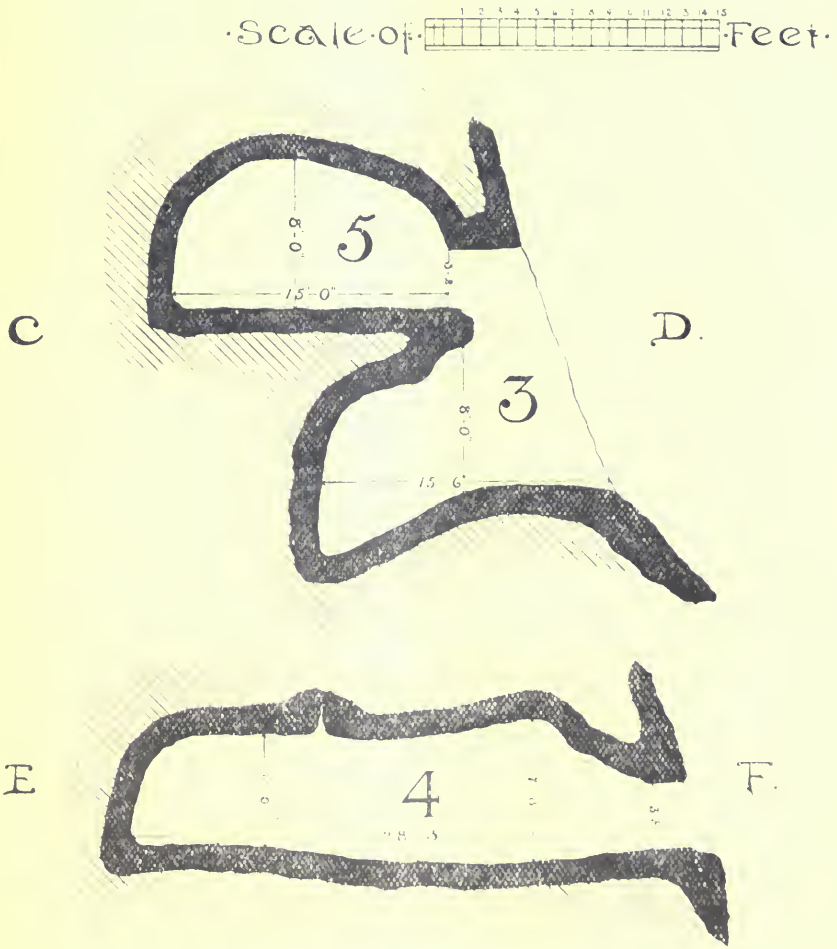


PLANS OF THIRD AND FOURTH CAVES, OUTLINING FIFTH CAVE ABOVE; ALSO ENTRANCE TO FOURTH CAVE.

visited them repeatedly and carefully measured them, as shown in the illustrations to this paper. The path to them starts some way up towards MacArt's Fort, and is practically horizontal; but they can also be reached either from above or from below; but the risk is great, and several lives have

been lost in attempting it. The fourth and fifth can only be entered through the third, unless ropes are employed.

The third cave is open, and is probably an enlargement of some natural hollow or fissure in the rock. The mouth is square, measuring 12 feet 9 inches both ways. The floor is covered with earth from a large grass-grown bank in

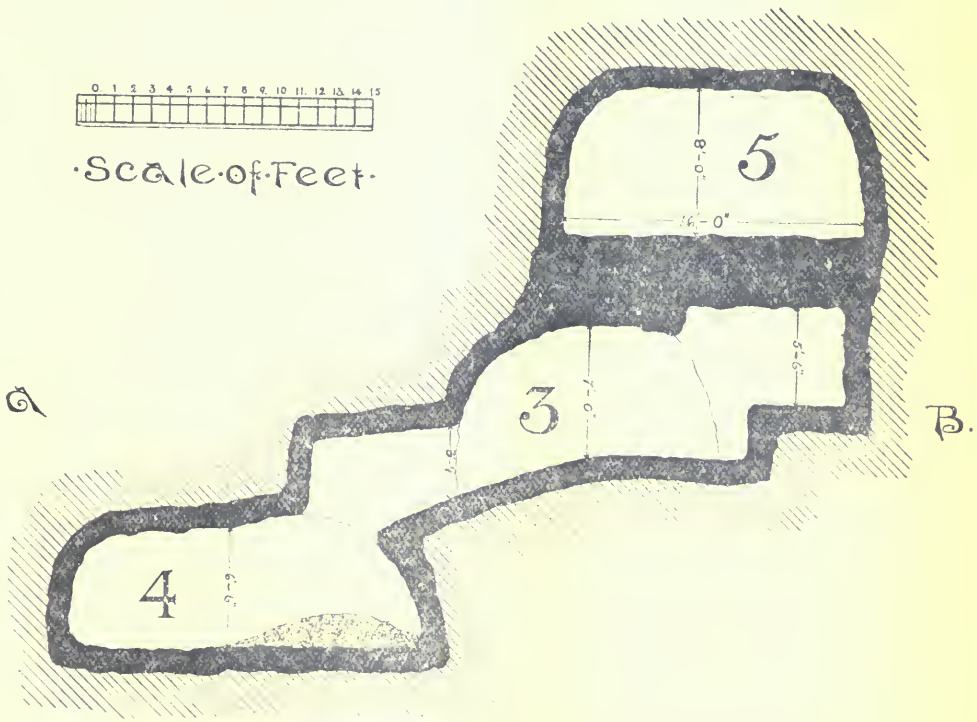


SECTION EAST AND WEST OF THE THIRD, AND FIFTH CAVES.

front, and slopes sharply towards the back of the cave and to the left. The cave extends 19 feet 3 inches into the rock, and is about 12 feet wide and 8 feet high. On the right hand side is cut a small chamber with well squared sides. It is 5 feet 6 inches high, but part of the floor is 2 feet 9 inches below the general level. It stretches 8 feet back from the larger cave, and is 6 feet 6 inches wide. On the other side of cave 3 is a short tunnel communica-

ting with the fourth cave. This tunnel, as well as the chamber opposite, has been opened out from a large crevice, which extends vertically N. and S. through the rock. The top of the tunnel runs horizontally for 7 feet 6 inches, and then drops 4 feet to the roof of the fourth cave. The floor slopes downwards for 5 feet, when it opens into cave 4. The height is 3 feet 9 inches, and the width 3 feet. This passage is rectangular, and the comparative smoothness of the walls and clear definition of the angles make it evident that they were formed by man.

The fourth is the largest of all the caves. It is 30 feet 3 inches long, 17 feet wide, and its height is 7 feet 8 inches at the highest. This cave is

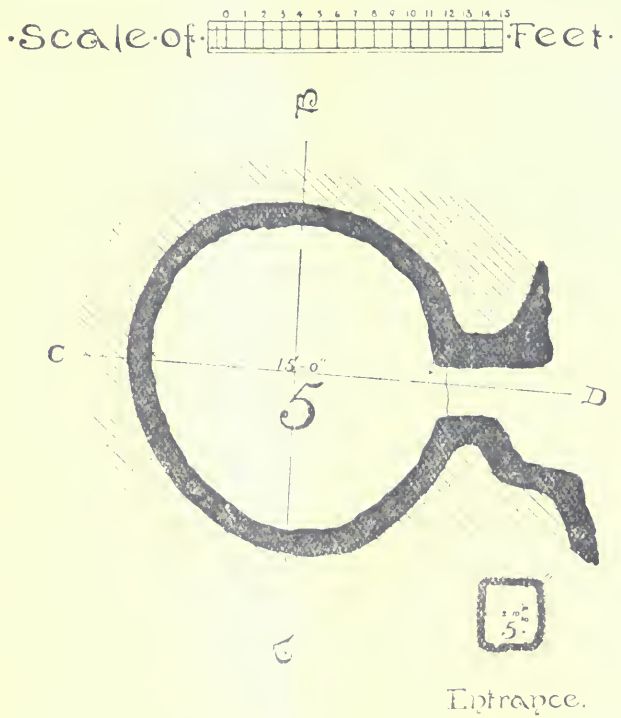


SECTIONS NORTH AND SOUTH OF THIRD, FOURTH, AND FIFTH CAVES.

ovoid in shape, the corners all being rounded. At the outer extremity is the opening usually called "the Window" or "the Pigeon-hole," situated in the cliff below, and somewhat to the south of the mouth of the third cave. It is well formed with rounded top, and is very noticeable from the surrounding district: the height is 3 feet 8 inches, and the width 2 feet 10 inches. In the centre of the base of this opening a small channel has been cut 6 inches deep into the rock, for the purpose of draining off accumulated moisture. On the

floor of the fourth cave, below the mouth of the tunnel, is a large heap of rubble, which has accumulated by earth and stones falling from the cave above.

The entrance to the fifth cave is situated at the north of the opening to the third cave; but, as it goes some distance back, it is not easily distinguish-

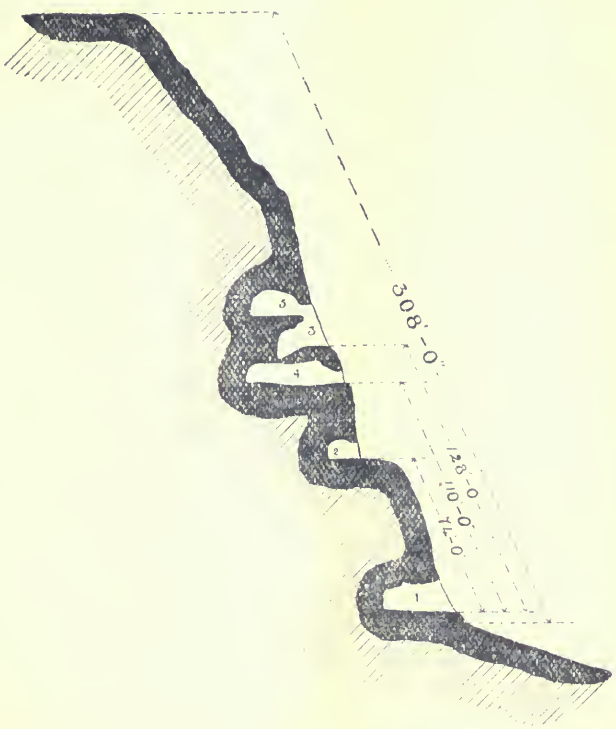


PLAN OF FIFTH CAVE, SHOWING ENTRANCE.

able from below. The cave is reached by climbing round an awkward hump of rock, where two steps have been cut to facilitate the ascent, but they bear a fresher appearance than the other work, and were probably cut by those who frequented these caves a century or so ago. The cutting of this entrance

BEN MADIGHAN, SHOWING THE CLIFF WITH THE CAVES.

exhibits the same skilful finish as the tunnel below. This cave is very well formed, being almost hemispherical. It measures 15 feet from back to front, 16 feet between the sides, and 8 feet high. The door, which is well squared off, is 2 feet 10 inches wide by 3 feet 2 inches high. It contains, near one side, a drain 3 inches deep, similar to the one in "the Window."



APPROXIMATE SECTION, EAST AND WEST OF CLIFFS, SHOWING THE SITUATION OF CAVES, WITH ACCURATE MEASUREMENTS.

(Scale of caves twice that of cliffs.)

Little or nothing is known of the history of these caves, but in Sir Samuel Ferguson's fifteenth century story of this district, *Corby MacGilmore*, the upper group (3, 4, and 5) is represented as being used for a treasure-house and prison, and the first cave as a smithy, whilst the great basin in front is the camping-ground, filled with booths and sheilings. We would specially point out the form of the entrances, as shown in the illustrations, to further prove that these caves have been made by man. We do so, as it has been continually asserted that they are natural formations.

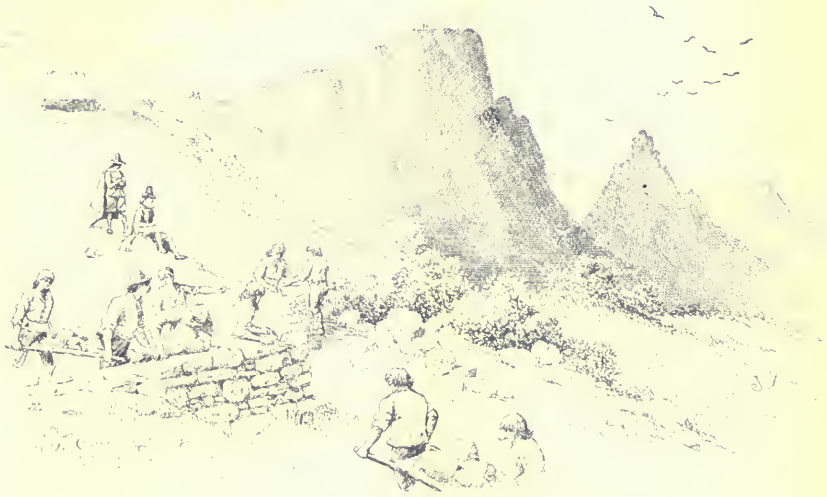
These are not the only caves of this class in our locality. There are four in the cliffs of the Knockagh, and the small chamber in the Blackhead caves,

known as "the Schoolmaster's Bed," is also one, thus affording examples of natural and artificial excavations made side by side. The general appearance of these caves clearly indicates artificial work. They may have been commenced by natural causes, but they have certainly been completed by the hands of man. The rock is the common one of the district, basalt, an igneous rock or lava, common in County Antrim, superimposed upon limestone. The neck of an extinct volcano can still be traced at Dunanney, on the adjoining hill of Carnmoney. No distinct age can be credited with their

CAVE HILL. CLIFF SHOWING THE CAVES AS NUMBERED IN THE TEXT.

formation, as no direct evidence of their occupation has been discovered. The floors of each are cut in the solid rock, and there is no accumulation of ages to contain any implements or other articles to indicate the age of man who formed and occupied them. We consider they may have been used from the earliest ages as places of retreat and residences in time of danger, or as storehouses for treasure, being improved and enlarged from age to age by different races and clans down to the time of the Plantation in the reign of James I. They may also have been used so late as the eighteenth and beginning

of the nineteenth centuries by the local tories and rapparees who frequented these parts, such as Niece O'Haughan, who resided in the immediate district for many years. We know that Henry Joy McCracken, in 1798, remained in hiding for some time in the woods near at hand. We may state, however, that we have been unable to find any direct reference to these caves in the histories or records of the district.



CAVE HILL, ENCLOSING THE DEER-PARK.

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

STRABANE (Supplemental).

I AM indebted for the "discovery" of the following additional title to my friend and constant helper, the Rev. R. S. Moffett of Sandymount, County Dublin. It is a very interesting item, and perhaps some of the readers of this Journal can tell us something of the authoress. It is an original dramatic piece, and the first published effort of her pen, as she tells us in the preface, which immediately follows the title-page, and is dated in August and signed "*M. Forsyth.*" On the title-page is simply "Miss Forsyth." This is another instance of original local literature marking this period of Irish history. From time to time, I am told, rare local productions are brought to the librarian of T.C.D. for sale, particularly of late years, so we hope in process of time that other literary products of a like kind may be rescued from the dangers of private possession, and find a permanent and safe home in the Library of T.C.D., or some other public library, such as the Linen Hall, Belfast. I trust our public librarians will become increasingly alive to the desirability of securing all such pieces when offered at a reasonable price.

1789. The Siege of Quebec; or, the *Death of General Wolfe.* A Tragedy. Miss (M.) Forsyth. *(John Bellew.)* 12mo. 60 pp.

[Trinity College, Dublin (24 p. 168).]

Ye HIGH ST BELFAST IN THE OLDEN DAYS

Merchants in the High Street of Belfast at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

EDITED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

THE following has been compiled from the earliest Belfast Directories and other lists and contemporary newspapers and unpublished documents. The notes are largely supplied by Isaac W. Ward ("Belfastiensis").

It is not to be expected that perfect accuracy can be obtained in a paper like this, so corrections and additions will be received by the editor for a further notice.

THE HIGH STREET.—SOUTH SIDE.

No.

1. WILLIAM BRICE, TEA DEALER AND GROCER.

This house and shop (with Nos. 3 and 5) was erected on the site of the old market-house, taken down in 1811. John Patterson, hardware merchant (cousin of Robert Patterson, sen., corner of Bridge Street) was the first tenant of 1, High Street from 1812 till 1817, when he was succeeded by William Brice, tea merchant, who died in 1821. The latter was a cousin of the Misses McBride, who were the occupiers of Nos. 17 and 19, High Street.

3. GRIBBEN & WALLACE, WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

No. 3 was first occupied in 1812 by Thomas Singlehurst, "Nottingham Warehouse," silks, shawls, hosiery, cottons, etc. Edward Gribben, sen., and John Wallace succeeded in occupation about 1816, but in the twenties they dissolved partnership, when John Wallace opened a shop at the corner of Pottinger's Entry. Edward Gribben, sen., continued in No. 3 until 1839, when Forster Green started as a grocer in the same premises. His son, Edward Gribben, continued the business in No. 13 until a year or so ago in quite the old style. He died in 1900, aged 84 years.

5. WILLIAM HINDS & CO., STRAW BONNET MANUFACTURERS.

7. JOHN CAVAN, GROCER AND CHEESEMONGER.

In business here for several years; afterwards in Ann Street.

(Hodgson's Entry intervenes.)

9. JOHN HODGSON & CO., BOOKSELLERS, PRINTSELLERS, PUBLISHERS, AND STATIONERS; ALSO LOTTERY OFFICE.

His father, Robert Hodgson, was a bookseller in North Street, and removed to this shop about 1805. The late James Magill of Donegall Place was their manager before he commenced business for himself. The first catalogue of a local library was issued by this firm in 1818, containing over 2,000 titles out of "upwards of Six Thousand Volumes. Price 1/3." This book is well worth perusal: it certainly goes to prove that the title "Northern Athens" was not then inappropriate, no matter what it may be now.

9A. WILLIAM FERGUSON, TAILOR.

In the entry next the above shop off High Street.

11. DAVID BIGGER, WHOLESALE MERCHANT.

David Bigger was in occupation until 1818, when he died. His widow continued in occupation of the adjoining house in Bigger's Entry until 1821, when she died. Their two sons, William and Samuel, continued to carry on the business until the latter date. Nos. 9, 11, and 13 originally formed the Bigger tenement, and it extended to the Back Street, now Ann Street. These premises were in occupation of the Biggers from about 1650. David Bigger was the grandfather of the editor of this Journal. This house, with No. 13, was the oldest remaining residence in the High Street up till 1901, when they were both rebuilt by McCullough & Co., the Bigger lease having expired. See note to 11A.

(Bigger's Entry intervenes.)

11A. MRS. DAVID BIGGER. (In Bigger's Entry.)

This dwelling-house was at the end of Bigger's Entry opening behind into the square now in Crown Entry. It is (1902) still in preservation. A full description of this house, with plans and drawings, will be given at some time as a typical example of an old Belfast tenement occupied for centuries by the one merchant family.

11B. HENRY FERGUSON, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER. (In Bigger's Entry.)

13. ARTHUR QUINN, BOOT AND SHOE MAKER.

He resided for many years at this address, where his wife often kept lodgers. Thomas Robinson, the painter, father to Rev. Thomas Romney Robinson, astronomer, lodged here for a time when he came to Belfast in 1801. The noted Lord Castlereagh was also a lodger, and many stories are told of his flirtations with the local belles. Surgeon William Quinn of Castle Place, who died in 1840, was a son of Arthur Quinn.

15. SAMUEL DOBBIN, WOOLLEN DRAPER.

17. URSULA McBRIDE, MILLINER AND HABERDASHER.

Her grandfather was James Heron, watchmaker, of Newtownards, who died in 1784.

(Crown Entry intervenes.)

19. ELINOR McBRIDE, MILLINER AND HABERDASHER.

A sister of the above.

21. JOHN MAGEE, Spirit Dealer (Lurgan and Armagh Coach Office).

His widow was afterwards in North Street, opposite to the Belfast Bank, and the Larne Coach started from this inn.

23. JOHN McCREADIE, Saddler.

In Castle Street in 1807.

25. ROBERT NEILL, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

He served his apprenticeship with Job Rider at the Shambles (Corn Market), starting business in September 1803 in High Street, next door to the old market-house. He was for some time a partner with Henry L. Gardner, and removed to No. 25 later. After his death, his sons, John R. and James Neill, carried on the business as Neill Brothers for some years, when they dissolved partnership, and James Neill removed to Donegall Place (corner of Castle Lane). His son, Sharman D. Neill, now carries on the business next door to his father's previous shop.

27. THOMAS WARD, Bookseller and Lottery Office (also Agent for the Norwich Union Insurance Company).

This was next to Wilson's Court. He settled in High Street at the end of the eighteenth century, having come from Lisburn. His grandnephew, James T. Ward, linen merchant, represents the Norwich Union Insurance Company at the present time.

(Wilson's Court intervenes.)

29. RICHARD WRIGHT, Hat Manufacturer.

He was succeeded by his son Robert in the same business, who died at Fortfield in 1846, aged 64 years. He was brother to Joseph Wright, solicitor, of Rosemary Street, whose daughter was married to Adam John Macrory, who had served his apprenticeship with him. Joseph Wright was the owner of the Duncairn property, which passed into the Macrory family.

In 1761, this house was known as "The Sign of the Hat."

31. FRANCIS MURRAY, Woollen Draper.

33. THOMAS MURDOCK, Woollen Draper.

35. WILLIAM NEWSAM, Woollen Draper and Carpet Warehouse.

A relative of the late Dr. Henry MacCormac and the late Rev. George Shaw. He died in 1830, aged 68 years.

37. SAMUEL ARCHER, Bookseller (Agent Globe Assurance Company).

He opened this shop on 1 July, 1800, and bought William Magee, bookseller, of Bridge Street, about 1808. He was succeeded by his son, who afterwards removed to Castle Place, where the Ulster Club is now situated, and finally to Wellington Place, where he continued the business until his death, a few years ago. Henry Greer, bookseller, subsequently occupied this shop.

(Joy's Entry, intervenes.)

Also called 'Change Alley, then McMinn's, then McKittrick's Entry.

39. ROBERT PATTERSON, Sen., Ironmonger.

This was his residence, on the east side of Joy's Entry, his shop being on the opposite side of High Street (see No. 40) at the corner of Bridge Street. He died 1 June, 1831, aged 81 years, and is buried in the old portion of Clifton Street graveyard. His son, Robert Patterson, F.R.S., who died in 1872, succeeded him, and was well known in connection with the Belfast Museum in College Square North. His grandsons, William H. Patterson and Richard Patterson, are still engaged in the same business.

41. ALEX. BLACK, Wholesale and Retail Grocer, Fruiter, &c.

He retired from business some time afterwards, and then resided in Hamilton Street. His premises in High Street were afterwards occupied by the Hardys, haberdashers and woollen drapers.

43. LAMONT & DUGAN, Booksellers and Toy Shop.

J. Lamont was father to Dr. Eneas Lamont and Miss Lamont, miniature painter; also of Edward Lamont, who spent some years in the South Pacific Islands, and published, in 1867, an account of his life there, entitled *Wild Life among the Pacific Islanders* (London: Hurst & Blackett. 1867).

45. JAMES ARCHER, Bookseller, &c.

James S. Archer, of Archer & McMillan (see No. 49).

47. SMITH & BARKLIE, Woollen Drapers, &c.

John Galt Smith, of a well-known family, and his partner, Thomas Barklie, were relatives.

49. ARCHER & McMILLAN, Booksellers and Stationers (Music and Musical Instruments).

Corner of Pottinger's Entry.

49A. JAMES REA, Tailor.

(Pottinger's Entry intervenes.)

51. LEWIS REFORD, Wholesale Grocer and Wine Merchant.

This was likely his residence. His place of business was on the opposite side of High Street (see No. 52), and afterwards at 3, Waring Street, corner of Sugarhouse Entry, when he resided at Beechmount, Falls Road. His family came from Antrim in the eighteenth century.

53. JOHN REA, Woollen Draper and Merchant Tailor.

He was one of the first trustees of the Donegall Street Independent Congregation, but was not related to the celebrated attorney John Rea. This congregation originally worshipped in a loft behind Rea's house in Hamilton's Court.

55. ROBERT LEWIS, Boot and Shoe Maker.

57. ROBERT BURNS, Linen Draper.

He was many years in business here, but left Belfast eventually.

59. ELIZABETH WILLS, Milliner.

She was of an old Belfast family. An ancestor was postmaster in the middle of the eighteenth century.

61. JAMES REID, Fustian and Calico Manufacturer and Cotton Yarn Warehouse.

Formerly of Reid & Cavart, cotton spinners, Falls Road, now Bath Place Flax Mill, afterwards James Boomer & Co.'s Cotton Mill, etc.

(Hamilton's Court intervenes.)

63. GEORGE McILROY, Bookseller and Stationer.

65. HENRY L. GARDNER, Watchmaker and Jeweller.
He was successor to Job Rider, and at one time partner with Robert Neill at No. 3, High Street.

67. ALEXANDER BLACKWELL, Linen Draper, &c.
He was previously in Donegall Street and Bridge Street, and was many years in business.

69. EDWARD PORTER, Ironmonger and Cutler.
He was many years here, having been previously in Corn Market. The late Sir Edward Porter Cowan was a relative.

(Porter's Entry intervenes.)

71. ALEXANDER NELSON, Linen Draper.
He resided in Chichester Street.

73. DAVISON & CHARLEY, Wholesale and Retail Grocers.
William Davison.

75. CHARLES SEEDS, Chandler and Soap-boiler.

77. JOHN MONTGOMERY, Ironmonger and Hardware.

79. JOHN FERGUSON, Boot and Shoe Maker.

81. JOHN GRAY, Hosier, &c.
This was at the corner of Church Lane. He was in business here for several years, and died in 1832, being succeeded by his relative, Charles Kelso.

(Church Lane intervenes.)
Formerly School-house Lane.

83. JAMES McMULLAN, Boot and Shoe Maker.

85. JOHN DONNELLY, Grocer and Spirit Store.
This was at the west side of the Churchyard.

THE CORPORATION CHURCHYARD (now St. George's).

87. JOHN BELL, Glass, China, and Delf Shop.
This was at the east side of the Churchyard.

(Forrest Lane intervenes.)

89, 91. W. HUTTON (M.D.?)

93. THOMAS GIBSON, Grocer.

(Weigh House Lane intervenes.)

95. CHARLES STANSFIELD, Grocer and Spirit Merchant.
Brother of James Stansfield, grocer, of No. 2, High Street and Corn Market.

97. ALEXANDER FINLAY, Tallow Chandler.
His residence was "The Cabin," Ballymacarrett.

99. CHARLES & WILLIAM THOMSON, Grocers, &c.

This firm was here 1807–1838 at the least. After the latter date, their two nephews, William Laird and Charles Finlay, were taken into partnership under the style of Thomsons & Finlays. These Thomsons were either sons or nephews of Arthur Thomson, who held ten acres of land at Fountainville, at the end of the eighteenth century, running down to the Blackstaff, where there was a public fountain, called "Thomson's Fountain." Arthur Thomson, who held some official position, made out the local census in 1807, when Belfast was given as containing 22,095 people. In the forties, the Thomsons retired from business, when William Thomson lived for a time at Bunker's Hill, and subsequently at Fountainville. His brother, Charles, resided in Upper Arthur Street when the nephews went to reside in High Street. Their next neighbour was Alexander Finlay, soap-boiler and chandler—a cousin—who had carried on business there from the beginning of the century. He died about 1833, when his widow, Letitia, carried on the business until the middle of the forties. William Laird and Charles were sons of Moses Finlay, Presbyterian minister of Donaghmore, Co. Down. About 1852, the Finlays joined their cousin (Sir) Thomas McClure (who had succeeded his father, William McClure, grocer and tea dealer, in Donegall Street) in the linen and yarn commission business, under the name McClure, Finlay & Co. William McClure had married a daughter of John Thomson, Presbyterian minister of Carnmoney, whose mother, Jane, was a daughter of William Laird, minister of the Third Presbyterian Congregation. The minister of Carnmoney was, therefore, a brother of this William and Charles Thomson. In his later years he lived with them at this address, and died in 1828, aged 83 years. The Finlays and McClure continued in partnership until 1865, when Thomas McClure retired, and the firm was continued as Finlay Bros. & Co. In 1886, the name was changed to the Wolfhill Spinning Co., Ltd., of which the late William Laird Finlay was a director until 1900, when he died, aged 87 years.

101. CHARLES & WILLIAM THOMSON.

Private residence of the above.

103. Mrs. SMYLIE, Straw Bonnet Manufacturer.

105. JAMES MURRAY, Tobacconist.

Afterwards removed to a house between Church Lane and Hamilton's Court. This firm is still represented in town.

107. JAMES CRAIGAN (?)

109. JOHN MURTAGH, Baker.

He removed to William Street South in 1820.

111. JAMES GOUDY, Spirit Dealer.

113. THOMAS BELL, Clothes Dealer.

115. HENRY CURRY, Master Mariner.

(Princes Street.)

(To face page 90.)

Armorial Sculptured Stones of the County Antrim.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER and HERBERT HUGHES.

(Continued from vol. vii, page 157.)

Ballymoney Parish.

The following arms and inscriptions are in the old churchyard :

LECKY.

Sacred to the Memory
Of
Thomas Lecky Esqr
who departed this Life
the 1st Day of May 1780
Aged 75 years.
And
Elizabeth his wife
Daughter to the Rev.
Thomas Warberton
She departed this life
the 6 Day of June 1784
Aged 60 years.

HUTCHINSON.

Sacred
to the memory of
Elizabeth
wife of George Hutchinson of Ballymoney Esqre
who departed this life on the 5th of May A.D. 1828 aged 62 years.
also
to the memory of
Elizabeth their daughter
who departed this life on the 5th of March A.D. 1818 aged 27 years.

— —

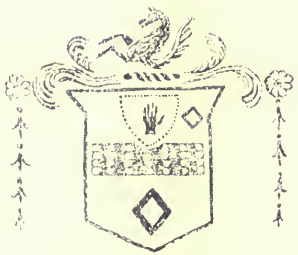
That the merits of a crucified redeemer
might plead her acceptance with
ALMIGHTY GOD
was the departing prayer of the best of MOTHERS
that she is now enjoying that BLISS
which the heart of man cannot conceive
reunited to her darling child is the humble prayer of
her afflicted daughter Matilda who has caused
this small token of regard to be erected
TO THEIR MEMORY.

The above is beside the Leeky stone. The motto is undecipherable

HAMILTON.

At an early period was here interred the Remains of James Hamilton of Cloughcopphow Prospect Also of his son John Hamilton and Grandson Hugh Hamilton of Moneygabin who departed this life March 26th 1748 Aged 79 Also his two wives Ann & Mary with [ ] their ofspring [ ] Hamilton William Hamilton of Money Gabin who Departed this life the 5 of June 1814 Aged 80 years.

MITCHELL.



Erected to the memory of Thos Mitchell A.M. of Ballymoney who departed this life on the 11th of Janry 1815 aged 20 years.

About the same time he Concluded his College education his short life and it is hoped his preparation for a blessed immortality Blessed are the Dead that die in the Lord.

HACKETT.

Here lyeth
the body of
John Hackett
who departt
ed this life
January the
10th 1744 aged
81 years

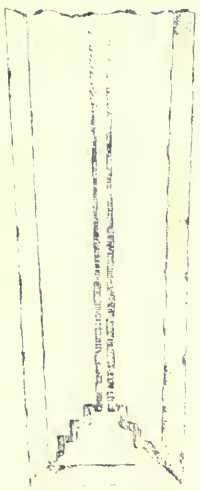
This stone is now in the present parish churchyard, which is divided from the older yard by the road: so it must have been removed there in recent years. The lettering is raised. The arms are much worn, and the mantling is omitted. The crest is doubtless an arm, holding in the hand a sword.

Miscellanea.

PARISH OF MAGHERA, IN THE COUNTY OF DOWN.

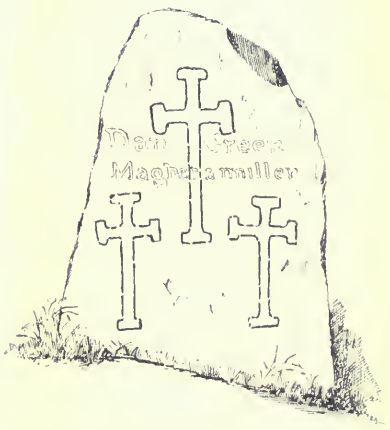
By Francis Joseph Bigger.

I had often visited this historic site from Newcastle, and examined the old church and Round Tower, but this was in the summer-time, when the grass was long in the churchyard, obscuring the stones and monuments. I recently visited it in the winter, and to my delight and astonishment discovered two ancient monuments hitherto unnoticed—one a portion of a Norman cross slab in good preservation, the head unfortunately being lost. The slab measures 46 inches long and 15 inches broad at base, and 18½ inches at the break and 2 inches thick, with the usual bevelled edges and a taper from head to base. This is a new record of such a slab being found at a place where none was previously noted nor expected to occur. It is of sandstone, and now marks a grave south of the old church, close to the south wall of the Newell vault, and is upside down, half buried in the ground.



NORMAN CROSS SLAB AT MAGHERA.
From a rubbing.

The other cross-inscribed stone is near at hand, being a natural boulder half sunk in the earth. It stands about 29 inches high above ground, and 18 inches broad at the base. On its east face three crosses have been cut, as depicted in the illustration. They are Latin crosses with Tau ends, and have every appearance of age, both by their cutting and appearance. At a recent period "Dan Green Maghera miller" has been cut across the shaft of the upper one, paying no attention to it, as it was so worn and covered with vegetation. At present all three crosses are painted over with equal limbs, thus departing from their ancient shape, if such was even observed. I consider this boulder probably occupies its ancient site like large ones at Culfeightrim Church, and has been cross-inscribed after Christianity was introduced. If this hypothesis be correct, then this simple monument would date prior to the cloicteac adjoining and before the Norman slab here described. It would be well if other ecclesiologists examined this early monument, and verify or disprove this opinion.



CROSS-INSCRIBED BOULDER AT MAGHERA.
From a rubbing.

THE "ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY" AND REV. W. T. LATIMER.

I do not believe that a controversy between the editor of this Journal and myself would serve any good purpose. The questions in debate concern not only the truth of certain statements, but how some of them ought to be used, and the inferences that might be drawn from others. Neither of us wishes to introduce purely controversial questions. The editor is free to have his

own opinions regarding Bishop Jeremy Taylor and Lord Mount-Alexander, and I have a right to my own opinion with regard to their position and principles; but I consider the Journal is not the place to discuss questions like these, which may run into theology or politics.

As to the new edition of my history, it is certainly written from a Presbyterian standpoint; but, at the same time, I have striven to give every historical fact of importance that comes in my way, whether it tells in favour of the principles I defend, or against them. An account of the address presented to King James by the "Southern Presbyterians" was in print before I had seen the editor's remarks. In fact he was good enough to lend me the Ash MSS. for that very purpose. I have since ascertained that the address printed in the Ash MSS. was from English ministers.

I am, however, ready to admit that I use in defence of my own position the facts which I narrate. This I consider perfectly legitimate. I have a right to publish a defence of my principles if I choose, and I have no desire to state what is untrue or suppress facts. I feel confident, however, that the work now passing through the press will stand the test which I have indicated. It will, as a matter of fact, contain an account of many circumstances which have been omitted by other historians for reasons best known to themselves.

W. T. Latimer.

ULSTER GARDENING IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

The following extracts are taken from the *Anthologia Hibernica*, vol. i, page 195, *et seq.*:

"Lord Chichester's garden at Carrickfergus, as I find it described by an anonymous traveller, whose inedited account of his tour in Ireland in the year 1634 is now in my possession. 'The only grace of this towne (says my manuscript) is the Lord Chichester's house, which is a verye stately house, or rather like a prince's palace; whereunto there belongs a statelye gate-house, and graceful terrace; and walke before the house, as is att Denton, my Lord Fairfax' house. A very fine hall thereis, and a stately staircase, and faire dineing room, carrying the proportion of the hall; Fine garden and mighty spatious orchards, and they say they have good store of fruite. I observed on either side of this garden there is a dove-house placed one opposite to the other in the corner of the garden and twixt the garden and orchards. A most convenient place for apricockes, or some such tender fruite, to be planted against the dove house wall, that by the advantage of the heate thereof, they may be rendered more fruitfull, and come sooner to maturitie; but this use is not made thereof.'"

"It will appear from the following extract from Sir Hans Sloan's preface to *A Voyage to Madeira, Barbadoes, St. Christopher's and Jamaica*, that however great the obligations of the lovers of gardening in Ireland may be to the Hugonots, they are not less indebted to an ancestor of the present Earl of Moira. Speaking of the samples of plants which he brought to England from Jamaica, he says: 'Amongst other persons who saw them was Sir Arthur Rawdon, who, observing the great variety of plants I had brought with me, sent over James Harlow, a gardener (who had formerly gone to Virginia for Mr. Watts), to bring the plants themselves alive to him, for his garden at Moyra in Ireland. This Mr. Harlow performed, and there they grew, and came, many of them, to great perfection. He not only brought over with him a ship almost laden with cases of trees and herbs, planted and grown in earth, but also a great number of samples of them, very well preserved, in paper.'

"While this sheet was in the Press, I was informed by the Earl of Moira that Mr. Harlow built a large stove at Moira, by order of Sir Arthur Rawdon, for his Jamaican plants. This stove was removed by Sir John Rawdon, his Lordship's father.

"In the reign of George I. some of the Hugonots of Dublin, together with a few of their fellow citizens, formed themselves into a club, called 'The Florists' Club,' for the purpose of furthering the cultivation of flowers in this kingdom. They held their meetings for many years at the Rose-Tavern, in Drumcondra Lane (now Dorset Street), where they adjudged premiums to the members who produced the most beautiful flowers to the club on given days. This club existed till the close of the reign of George II. The Rose-Tavern is still in being."

The English-planted districts in Ulster are still fragrant with fruits and flowers, no parishes being more noticeable in this respect than those in the Moira, Downshire, and Hertford Estates, in South Antrim and Down. The Scotch-planted districts are the very opposite—there no gardens as a rule are to be found, and the filth of the cattle surrounds the dwellings. The most casual observer notices the change at once when passing from one to the other, say from Carnmoney or Ballynure to Glenavy or Ballinderry.—ED.

BATTLE OF ANTRIM.

THE following extracts from a book by my first cousin, Major Henry George Purdon, *Memoirs of Service of the 64th Regiment, 2nd Staffordshire*[1] (page 33), may not be uninteresting:

"When the Rebellion in Ireland broke out, the 64th were stationed at Blaris Camp, in the County Down, close to Lisburn. On the 7th of June, 1798, Major-General Nugent, commanding at Belfast, received information of the intended insurrection in Antrim, but not in time to prevent the Insurgents taking possession of the town of Antrim. The 2nd Light Brigade, composed of the 64th and a light battalion, made up of the light companies of the Armagh, Monaghan, Dublin, Kerry, and Tipperary Militia, 150 of the 22nd Light Dragoons, two light six-pounders, and two howitzers, the whole under Colonel Clavering, were directed to make a forced march from Blaris Camp through Lisburn to Antrim; whilst 250 of the Monaghan Militia, a troop of the 22nd Light Dragoons, and the Belfast Yeomanry Cavalry, under Colonel Durham, were ordered to proceed through Carnmoney and Templepatrick to Antrim and co-operate with the other detachments. The advanced guard of Colonel Clavering, consisting of the Dragoons and the two six-pounders, charged the rebels in the town without waiting for the rest of the force, but receiving a heavy fire from the windows of the houses, was obliged to retire, abandoning the two six-pounders, having lost 5 officers and 47 men in a few minutes. Colonel Clavering was now within a mile of the town. Colonel Durham shortly after came up, and after a cannonade of half an hour the Insurgents were driven out of the town, the two six-pounders re-taken, together with a brass six-pounder from the enemy. The troops then proceeded without the loss of a man through the town, which had suffered much, and proceeded to Shane's Castle and Randalstown, in which direction the greater part of the rebels had fled. Colonel Clavering took up his quarters at Shane's Castle, and a few days afterwards marched the 64th Regiment and Monaghan Militia into Randalstown, which had been occupied by the rebels, and burned the place."

H. S. PURDON.

THE BALLYCASTLE, COUNTY ANTRIM.

As further proof of my contention that this castle was situated close to the present church, as stated in page 7, I give the following quotation from Thackeray's *Irish Sketch Book*, written in 1843: "The little town of Ballycastle does not contain much to occupy the traveller; behind the church stands a ruined old mansion with round turrets, that must have been a stately tower in former days. . . . A little street behind it slides off into a potato field." This exactly coincides with the statements already given.

[1] Published by W. H. Allen & Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London, 1881.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Antiquarian Collections.—Does any reader of the *U.J.A.* know what became of the antiquities of the following collectors, all of whom, I believe, had fair (some indeed large) collections:—Murphy, Rathfriland; Marlin, Downpatrick; James Bell of Dungannon; Isaac Glenny, Glenville, Newry; George Stephenson, Lisburn; and Welsh of Dromore. I think I heard also of a collection in the possession of a resident in Saul Parish, County Down, whose name I am not sure of. R. WELCH.

Trade Token.—One of the copper tokens issued in Ulster during the years 1734-6 bears the name of Alex. McClure, Bellylonaghan. Dr. Aquilla Smith, in his list of these tokens, is unable to locate this place, but notes that "Ballyloghnegany" occurs in the Index Locorum of the *Ulster Inquisitions*. Can any of your readers give me information as to its whereabouts? I should also be glad to ascertain if there is any specimen extant of the token of the same series, having on obverse a greyhound, other than the poor specimen described in Dr. Aquilla Smith's list, No. 30, on which the place of issue and issuer's name were both illegible. L. L. FLETCHER.

Hobson Family.—I am desirous of obtaining information regarding the Hobson family, who, one hundred and fifty years ago, possessed lands in Grange, near Moy, County Tyrone. Perhaps some of your readers could inform me who they were, and where they came from? C. I. H.

Hamiltons of Cavan.—Could any reader of the *U.J.A.* give me information as to the following:—The Bailieboro' (County Cavan) estate at one time was owned by the Hamilton family, as we know, not only from local knowledge, but from the *Hamilton Manuscripts*, as here shown: "The sons of John Hamilton of Coronary (County Cavan) are (1) *Sir Hans Hamilton* of Hamilton's Bawn, County Armagh, died 1681; (2) *Anthony Hamilton*; (3) *James Hamilton* of Bailieborough, County Cavan. This son was drawn to the service of the war." "*James Hamilton's* children were *Henry*, *Hans*, and *Margaret*," and the entry is "Henry Hamilton of Bailieborough, County Cavan, Esq., killed at Limerick." This Henry had a son named *James*, and the registry is "*James Hamilton* of Carlow, died 1769." Now the estate passed into the Stewart family after the Hamiltons, and I want to know (1) what were the wars above referred to—was it the settlement under Cromwell? (2) When did the Hamilton family become disconnected with Bailieboro'? (3) By what means—purchase or inheritance—did the estate pass over to the Stewarts, and at what time? Any information as to the above would much oblige. F. H.

Andrew Arrot.—The Rev. Andrew Arrot of Wick, brother of the Rev. David Arrot of Markethill, came about 1789 to reside in Belfast with relatives. Can any of your readers give me the date of his death, or any particulars of his history when in Ireland? R. S.

Arthur O'Neill, the Irish Harper. In volume vii, page 5, I considered the engraving of Arthur O'Neill in Bunting's *Music of Ireland* (London, 1809), to be the original portrait, as Bunting gave no authority. I have since come into possession of what appears to be an earlier one. I obtained it pasted into a copy of Miss Balfour's work, *Hyfe*, which contains a poem on the O'Neills. The harper is represented seated under a tree, the figure in the same attitude as the beautiful engraving by Thomas Smyth, the title being

O'Neill, the last of Minstrell race.

Page 13.

The page has no reference to Balfour's work. The size of the plate is 3½ inches by 6 inches, but there is no other information given. It has the appearance of having been printed for one of the old magazines *Walker's* or the *Hibernian*. Can any reader give further information in regard to this engraving? E. J. B.

Francois Thurot.—Can any reader tell where a copy of the *Annual Register* may be consulted with a long account of Thurot's life, who took Carrickfergus in 1760?

ARD-RIGH.

The Willson Family of Purdysburn.—There is a tomb, with armorial bearings, in Drumbeg churchyard, having the inscription "James Willson of Purdysburn, died 1741, aged 68 years; and Armanella his wife, who died 1740, aged 68 years." He was father to Hill Willson, mentioned by R. C. J. L., page 50, who died in 1773. His niece, Arminalla Campbell, was married in the old Parish Church, High Street, in 1753, to George Black of Castle Place, whose son bought the Stranmillis property in the beginning of the last century. James Willson was M.P. for Antrim, *not* Down. A lengthened account of his parliamentary triumph is given in *Historical Collections of Belfast* (1817), page 134.

"BELFASTIENSIS" AND EDITOR.

The Bristow Family.—The inquiry of R. C. J. L. about the forebears of Roger Bristow, who was living in Antrim in 1685, cannot, I believe, be definitely answered at present, but I understand there is a family tradition that he came over from the neighbourhood of Northallerton, Yorkshire. Possibly if old parish registers there were consulted, some light might be thrown on the matter. By the way, a slight mistake was made in vol. vii, page 203, where it is stated that the Rev. William Bristow was married to Rose Cary in 1771: the year was 1762. "BELFASTIENSIS."

Sermon by the Rev. Felix Quinn.—In connection with E. R. McC. Dix's query, printed in page 50, I write to say that I, too, am desirous of ascertaining particulars with regard to this sermon, not discoverable from the copy in my possession. This copy is bound in a volume with other pamphlets, and has neither cover nor title-page, and I am anxious to hear of one with such, in order to find out if possible—besides the exact date and place of preaching of the sermon—where the pamphlet was printed and the printer's name. If any reader is aware of the existence of another copy in public or private hands, he would greatly oblige by giving information as to it. This sermon does not seem to be in any of the Dublin libraries. I may add, for the information of readers, that the sermon is dedicated to James Hamilton (Provost of Monaghan), and that the text is "Curse ye Meroz," etc. The Rev. S. L. Orr, Ballyalbany Manse, Monaghan, has furnished me with several interesting particulars with respect to Felix Quinn, but he was not able to solve the above points—in fact he had been searching for a copy of the sermon for six years previous to my letter to the *Northern Standard*. The Rev. Felix Quinn was, it seems, the minister of the Seceding Congregation at Monaghan—"A man of zeal and activity in the cause of religion, and in social reform ahead of his time." He died in 1791, and a slab marks his burial-place at Ballyalbany, whither the congregation was transferred from the town of Monaghan. Some of Quinn's descendants are still living in a neighbouring county. R. S. M.

Anthony Buckworth.—In *Historical Notices of Old Belfast* there is information which seems to have been overlooked by your correspondents. On page 103 we read: "Ordered that the respective ministers hereafter named, being fifteen in number, are appointed to preach the gospel in the precincts of Londonderry and Belfast . . . Andw. McCormick, Magheralin. Dublin Castle, 13 May, 1656." On the same page we read the following extract: "The quarter's salary for Belfast ministers, appointed to be paid by Thos. Tuttle, the collector, 20 June, 1656 . . . Ant. Buckworth, Magheralin, £15; And. McCormick, Magherally, £25." I presume this was Buckworth's last payment, and that, being the brother of a bishop, he was a suspect, and had to clear out at the end of the June quarter, 1656, to make room for And. McCormick, who thenceforth held the union of Magherally and Magheralin. In the *Index to Prerogative Wills of Ireland*, edited by Sir Arthur Vicars, there is a reference to Anthonie Buckworth, vicar of Louth and rector of Killencoole (1664). Perhaps some of your readers may have an opportunity of copying the will, and thereby help to identify the above, or to supply other particulars.

KNOCKNAGOR.

ULSTER JOURNAL

OF

ARCHÆOLOGY

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TO RULE THE NORTH:

Being a History of the Fort of Blackwater in Ulster,

SOMETIME CALLED PORTMORE.

BY JOHN J. MARSHALL.

UNTIL the reign of Henry VIII. the policy of the English rulers in Ireland was to govern the country through the native chiefs of their respective districts, who in turn rendered an allegiance at best but shadowy, and which under strained relations became open defiance. Then the chief gathered together his followers, retreated to his most secure fastness, and defied the Government, who, as a rule, were unable to follow him, except at an inordinate expense. This held good more especially in regard to Ulster, which, up till the close of Elizabeth's reign, remained the most inaccessible of the provinces.

Ireland, under Queen Elizabeth's rule, was the prey to a vacillating policy, which was entirely fatal to either the progress or peace of the kingdom. Her own liberty threatened by hostile European combinations, and hampered by slender resources, England was prevented from devoting her energies to the right governing of this kingdom which she had acquired—a task the wise carrying out of which would have taxed her utmost abilities. As it was, a policy of severity would at one time be the order of the day; but when the sums provided for this purpose were exhausted, and no more supplies forth coming, the recalcitrant chiefs were pardoned upon a submission, at which they laughed in their sleeve, and which both sides knew to be but a hollow pretence.

The sixteenth century was an age of correspondence; and almost every Englishman who visited Ireland, whether in a private or an official capacity,

seems to have thought it his duty to write to the Privy Council, the Lord-Deputy, or some leading statesman, giving his views upon "this distressful country." Each had his own particular nostrum, which, if properly applied, would prove an infallible remedy; and many were the "plats," or plans, which were duly pigeon-holed in the State Paper Office after passing through the hands of Burghley or Walsingham, or mayhap of Elizabeth herself.

In order *to rule the North*, a very favourite recommendation was, that a number of forts should be erected and garrisoned in various parts of Ulster, to curb the power of O'Neill. The first tentative step taken in this direction was the planting of a fort at Blackwater river, which then flowed through the heart of O'Neill's country, Armagh at this period not having been made shire ground, and divided from Tyrone. It was the
5. opinion of Queen Elizabeth and her Government that "a fort at Blackwater would be most desirable, if it could be built cheaply with the help of those who would be protected by it from O'Neill's tyranny"; and the Earl of Essex, in his unfortunate endeavour to conquer Ulster and carve out an Irish patrimony for himself, fell in with the suggestion,[1] when he learned that it was not Her Majesty's wish that he should continue a direct war in Ulster, but conclude such a peace as he could with Turlough Lynagh. Captain Nicholas Malbie,[2] who had been sent over in charge of treasure, and also with a command from Her Majesty for Essex and Fitzwilliam (the Lord-Deputy) to
5. May. reconcile their differences, reports—"The Earl of Essex is gone northward to build at the Blackwater."[3]

Malbie had been the bearer of one of those characteristic letters from Elizabeth to Essex, by which she made men her slaves, and under its softening influence Essex was willing to be reconciled to Fitzwilliam; and the wily Deputy was not the man to endanger his position in the Queen's good opinion by thwarting her wishes.

5. The instructions of which Malbie was the bearer regarding the fort at Blackwater have not been preserved amongst the State Papers, but fortunately are to be found in the Carew MSS. "He was to assist Essex in fortifying the Blackwater, and the Lord-Deputy was also to assist in person with a hosting. While they were doing this (building the fort), they were to perform some exploit upon the enemy to recover his cattle and destroy his victuals; they were also to sow some quantity of ground near the fort," etc.

Essex went northward to execute the Queen's will, and commenced the erection of the fort of Blackwater about the end of May or beginning of June; but the Lord-Deputy does not seem to have accompanied him, as Turlough Lynagh (Dominus O'Neill), who was quite alive to the danger that it would

[1] *Cal. S.P.I.*

[2] Created Sir Nicholas Malbie about the beginning of 1577; also advanced to be a Colonel and Commissioner of Connacht.

[3] Malbie to Burghley.

be to his power to have an English garrison planted in the midst of his country, writes to Fitzwilliam, from Donaghmore, "thanking him for not invading his territory as Essex had done."[1]

Essex, upon his arrival at the site of the intended fort, lost no time in proceeding with its erection, and the Chief of Tyrone, equally prompt, "wrote to him to forbear building and make peace, offering to abjure Sorley Boy and his Scots if building operations were suspended." He backed his request by appearing on the scene at the head of 1,900 of his own followers and 1,400 Scots. "Essex consenting to a parley, Turlough supposed he had gained his point, and insisted on Sorley being a party. 'This storm is over,' he said to his Scotch ally, 'and the Earl shall neither build nor make war.' Finding that the work went on, he proposed to attack before the defences should be made tenable, but Sorley refused, saying that good watch was kept at night, and that he would only fight if Tyrone were invaded. The O'Neills had no mind to do all themselves, and Turlough, supported by neither clansmen nor auxiliaries, said he would trust the English."

Essex, while erecting the fort, made a raid upon O'Neill, in which he captured 1,200 kine, which doubtless afforded a welcome supply of food, as the commissariat department was miserably inefficient, and a constant source of weakness with Elizabethan armies. He also slew divers of the Irish, and "drove Turlough Lynagh so hard into the wood that he left his horse and mantle behind him for hastes." 1575. 24 June.

"A bridge with stone piers and timber superstructure was finished, earthen bridge-heads were thrown up, and an intrenched enclosure constructed to hold 200 men and tenable by 50; the Baron of Dungannon (Hugh O'Neill) agreeing to find victuals for the latter number."[2]

This vigorous action on the part of Essex caused Turlough Lynagh to sue for peace, which was accordingly concluded by the Earl, as "Captain-General of Ulster, on the one part, and Turlough O'Neill, on the other part, at the New Fort at the Great river."[3] The Chieftain of Tyrone had evidently mastered his fears when he trusted himself within the precincts of the fort, attended by his chief counsellors and advisers, in order to ratify the agreement with the Queen's representative. Nor would state be wanting on the occasion. Essex, accustomed to the ceremonial of Elizabeth's court, would omit no point of etiquette calculated to impress the Irish chief, while Turlough Lynagh, in order to do honour to such an important occasion, would don his most imposing garb, probably including the identical high steeple-crowned hat which he had worn on the occasion of his meeting with Essex at the Blackwater the previous year, and which so struck Barnaby Goche that he made a rough pen and ink sketch of O'Neill, "rudely drawn but greatly resembling him." 1575. 27 June.

Essex being heartily sick of his Ulster government, wished for peace quite

[1] S.P.I. [2] S.P.I. [3] S.P.I. [illegible]

as much as O'Neill, in order to conclude which he assented to "certain articles" not very palatable to the English Government, but which they were obliged to accept as the best that could be made of a bad bargain. "Sydney visited the fort four months later, and found it 'imperfect, not worth the charge of keeping if there be peaceable proceeding; the bridge and gate to guard it not half reared.'"[1] In the Memoir of his government in Ireland he states that he "builded a tower for the gard of the bridge over the great ryver called the Great or Black Water in Tyrone; the bridge being builded by the Earl of Essex."[2]

1575. October.

John Cornwall was appointed Constable of the Fort at a salary of 2/8 a day, and is also returned as having under him a porter and 24 footmen—a force which evidently Turlough Lynagh did not think it worth while to break the peace by attacking; and the Baron of Dungannon, who was to capture it later on, at this time posed as a strong supporter of the Government. The clansmen do not seem to have been quite of the same mind with their chief, and Essex, in a letter to the Queen, mentions that "Turlough Lynagh has proclaimed that whosoever molesteth those that draw timber for the fort at Blackwater shall be hanged"—a summary mode of dealing with offences which Irish chieftains thought little of using. A passage in a letter of the Privy Council to Essex states that he had intended to build rather at Belfast than at Blackwater,[3] but the Government preferred the latter for strategic reasons.

1575. 16 August.

1578.

For several years after this the fort does not seem to have played any important part in Ulster politics; but in the latter part of 1578, Turlough Lynagh was negotiating with the Government, and the Lord-Justice, Sir William Drury, went to Dundalk to meet him. However, Turlough fell ill, and on the 18th December he wrote to the Lord-Justice that so great was his desire to meet him, that he was content to be carried forty miles on men's shoulders to the place appointed to meet Marshal Bagenal, contrary to the advice of his counsellors and physicians.[4] The Baron of Dungannon wrote to the Lord-Justice, stating that Turlough Lynagh "every day grows worse and worse, and no man grants him life."

1579. 8 January.

To the relief of the Government, and the disappointment of the different competitors[5] for the chieftainship, Turlough recovered; and in the account of his amendment, written by the Lord-Chancellor to Walsingham, there is the following curious notice of the present of one of Queen Elizabeth's gowns to Lady O'Neill: "I sent my man with Her Majesty's gowne to Turloghe his

[1] *Sidney Papers*, quoted in *Ireland under the Tudors*, vol. ii, p. 275.

[2] *Ulster Journal of Archæology*, old series, vol. viii, p. 195.

[3] *Cal. Car. MSS.* [4] *Cal. S.P.I.*

[5] "*Competitors for the chieftainship.*" At this time there were four candidates for the O'Neillship. The [illegible] Baron of Dungannon (Hugh O'Neill), Shane O'Neill's sons, Turlough Brasselagh, and Art Mellerey (O'Neill).

wyfe (Agnes),[1] who is a continual good instrument to continue him in quiet. I made a foreparte which wanted to yt. Hir letters to me acknowledginge the receipte I send your Honour. The other I have not as yet delivered to the Countess of Desmond." This communication shows the Lord-Chancellor in the very interesting rôle of *Modiste*, which he seems to have discharged successfully, although it was in his favour that fashions in Tyrone were hardly so exacting as at the present day, and also invites us to speculate upon whether a great law officer of the Crown could now as fittingly perform the part of artist in ladies' raiment as his Elizabethan predecessor. We are not told of what material the gown of Lady O'Neill consisted, but that of the Countess of Desmond was of "cloth of gold," a very gorgeous affair; and doubtless when Lady O'Neill in her castle of Strabane donned the gown erstwhile worn by the maiden queen, it was viewed with admiring awe by the natives.

Turlough recovered, but he was in no hurry to meet Drury, who wrote to Burghley as follows: "After I departed the place from whence I dated my last letters (Trim) to your Lordship, I staid nowhere above one night, saving at the Newry, where I spent one whole day, till I came to Armagh, where the Lady Campbell, Turlough Lynagh's wife, met me the 22nd of the last January with letters from her husband, whereby he seemed to stand in some fear of my sudden repair to the borders, for which cause, and having also the assured promise from her that he would come to me at the fort at the Blackwater, I caused proclamation to be made that he, nor none of his followers, nor any of their goods should be touched or annoyed by any of my train. And so, the next day after my coming thither I went into the fort with her in my company, for he lay not above two miles from thence in camp, and staid there all the next day, partly to view the decay of the fort, which in truth is much ruined and requireth speedy repairing, and partly to expect his coming, for that in the morning she being returned unto me, eftsoons affirmed that he would come, as at the last in the afternoon he did to the top of a hill hard by the fort, with his troop being a great number, far exceeding mine, and yet appeared in fear enough. I sent to meet him at my Lady's request, Mr. Treasurer (Sir Edward Fyton), and Mr. Marshal (Sir Nicholas Bagenall), who only were my assistants in that journey, and they finding him to stand upon terms, either to have protection, or else Mr. Marshal and the Baron of Dungannon left as pledges till he returned from me, which I would not consent unto, came back again without him; and so I let him go, thinking it better to forbear his presence than at his request to break the course which I have held hitherto, and I find since Her Majesty so well alloweth of, returning myself

1579. 11 Februar

[1] In 15[illegible] Turlough Lynagh O'Neill married the Lady Agnes Campbell, [illegible] Dunavaigh, she was a daughter of Archibald Campbell [illegible] James McDonnell. The English officers [illegible] woman.

the next day unto the Newry, and so straight hither though I had once determined to go to Carrickfergus."[1]

Turlough Lynagh was by no means the good-natured simpleton that some writers would make him out, and, whether on his own initiative, or by the counsel of his very capable wife, was a hard-fighting and troublesome, but honourable, opponent of the English Government. The fate of Sir Brian MacPhelim, who had trusted to the good faith of an English earl (Essex), was too recent and painful a recollection to permit of O'Neill trusting to the honour of a Government official without sufficient precautions.

Previous to this exchange of views between Drury and Turlough Lynagh, the Baron of Dungannon (Hugh O'Neill) had met and parleyed with Turlough. Hugh O'Neill was at this time laying the foundation of those ambitious plans which afterwards so nearly lost Ireland to England, and in furtherance of his schemes would have put away the wife that he then had, and taken Turlough's daughter to wife; but as this step was not pleasing to Elizabeth's Government, in whose esteem he wished to continue until his plans were ripe, he gave the matter up.

1579. The fort which, according to Drury's report, was in a ruinous state, had still John Cornwall as Constable; his pay remained the same, but the men under him had dwindled down to a porter and only 14 footmen.[2] Whether from a scarcity of provisions—for outlying forts were not infrequently neglected—or whatever cause, the Constable of the Fort gave offence to his neighbour,

1579. 8 September. Turlough Lynagh, who complains against him for receiving his prey, and modestly requested that Cornwall be removed, and the fort given into his custody.[3] In the same month (26 September), Sir Nicholas Malby sent in a "Platt," or plan, whereby "9,000 soldiers would keep the whole land in due obedience." He was for planting garrisons at Toome, Coleraine, and upon the fords of the Bann, and placing a force of "300 foot and 100 horse" at the fort of the Blackwater: a policy afterwards carried out by Mountjoy.

1579. 15 December. The Government temporized, and Turlough sent in additional complaints of injuries that had been done to him by Essex, and prayed that the fort of Blackwater might be delivered into his hands.[4]

1580. 30 August. The terms upon which O'Neill wished to have the fort, we learn from a subsequent despatch. They were "100 men in pay at Her Majesty's charge." To which Lord-Deputy Grey returned a plausible message by his secretary.[5] In the meantime the fort was allowed to remain in a ruinous condition.

1581. 10 August. In this year Turlough Lynagh was at war with O'Donnell, and Lord-Deputy Grey made a journey northwards to try and arrange matters, stopping for two or three days at Blackwater for Turlough Lynagh, but was unable to remain long, being in want of both beef and grass. O'Neill did not put in an appearance, but sent his wife with complaints against the Baron of

[1] *Cal. S.P.I.* [2] *Cal. Car. MSS.* [3] *Cal. S.P.I.* [4] *Cal. Car. MSS.* [5] *Cal. S.P.I.*

Dungannon.[1] On the other hand the Baron usually had a grievance to offset the complaint of Turlough Lynagh, and at the same time did not fail to insinuate that he was the one who was best fitted to be custodian of the fort.

We find him writing to the Lords-Justices for the castle of Blackwater, 1583. 11 May.
that he may be there with his force to be ready in case of Turlough Lynagh's death. This was putting the matter very diplomatically, as Turlough had been reported dead several times, when he fell into a trance (or stupor) after a heavy drinking bout. But his death was the last thing that the Government desired; and they viewed with alarm the prospect of confusion in Tyrone that this event would open up, for Turlough was loyal to his obligations and amenable to the Government. Consequently, the Lords-Justices replied that "Turlough 1583. 20 May.
Lynagh might think that the placing of the Baron of Dungannon so near as the Blackwater[2] was done to his prejudice, and so attempt something against the State which he might not otherwise."

Hugh O'Neill understood the ways of the Government, and at this time was in favour, so he promptly replied by sending the Lords-Justices a petition 1583. 25 May.
to be forwarded to the Privy Council, together with his arguments in favour of being put in possession of the castle of the Blackwater. The Council replied that Her Majesty had considered with them the Baron of Dungannon's petition for the Blackwater; and it was doubtless owing to Elizabeth's personal favour, with perhaps some assistance from Burghley, who was friendly to him, that he received "permission for him to resort, abide, and lodge within the fort at such times as he shall desire,"[3] coupled with the advice for him to repair to Court. Along with the concession was enclosed private instructions to the Lords-Justices, wherein the Government expressed their fear of Hugh O'Neill becoming too powerful, and outlined a project to prevent this; showing that even at this period of his career English statesmen mistrusted and were on their guard against him.

John Cornwall still remained Constable of the Fort.

The following characteristic letter shows that the feud between Hugh O'Neill and Sir Henry Bagenall did not originate in his romantic marriage with Mabel Bagenall. The fact is that Hugh O'Neill looked upon Sir Nicholas Bagenall as an interloper and a meddlesome busybody, and had snubbed him more than once. In return for O'Neill's contempt, the Marshal looked upon the Baron of Dungannon with a dislike which was shared by his son, Sir Henry Bagenall, who later on would not entertain the idea of Hugh O'Neill as a suitor for his sister, even when invested with the chieftainship and bearing the higher title of Earl of Tyrone. The letter is from Sir Nicholas Bagenall to the 1584.
Earl of Leicester, informing him of the landing of the Scots and the quarrel

[1] *Cal. S.P.I.*

[2] Turlough Lynagh owned Benburb, which was only about two miles from Blackwater fort, and where he occasionally stayed.

[3] *Cal. S.P.I.*

between Turlough Lynagh and the Baron of Dungannon. "In the meantime, with two bands of footmen and 50 horsemen, and a very few risings out, I have been at the Blackwater, where I concluded peace between them. Turlough and all his kinsmen dined with me in the Queen's fort there, without word or protection, as the Baron himself cannot deny. He wrote to Her Majesty he would deliver his son, and now I have received him at his hands. The Baron of Dungannon behaved himself lewdly in this action. Besides the breach with Turlough, he refused to yield any obedience to my Commission, in the presence of Lord Louth, Hugh Magennis, and others, wishing me to put my Commission in my pocket, and that he would not be commanded by any but Her Majesty or the Lord-Deputy."[1]

Even motives of State policy could not induce Hugh O'Neill to preserve an outwardly courteous demeanour towards Bagenall; and it is not likely that the rough soldier—whom Perrott, in a memorable altercation in the Council Chamber, had twitted with having risen from a tailor's stall—was very conciliatory towards O'Neill, whom, from the bar sinister on his shield, he probably did not consider an O'Neill at all. Sir Nicholas Bagenall, who had not served in Ireland for nearly half a century without understanding something of the country, was fully alive to the danger of allowing the Baron of Dungannon to rise above the neighbouring chiefs, and the Lord-Deputy (Perrott) was also well aware of the danger of an unsubdued Ulster. In a
1584. 25 October. despatch to the Privy Council, he proposed that, for £50,000 per annum added to the revenue for three years, he would wall seven towns, build seven castles (of which Blackwater was one), and erect seven bridges. He received a smooth, dilatory answer, the Queen having continental affairs on hand, and nothing came of the proposal.[2]

There does not seem to be any record of when John Cornwall ceased to be Constable of Blackwater Fort. Whether he resigned or was dismissed we do not know; but we learn from a list of "Warders in Ulster" that, in 1586, "Edward Keys, gent, was Constable of Blackwater," and in a petition to Burghley he states that he was appointed by the late Lord-Justices, which would place his appointment in either 1583 or 1584, as Loftus and Wallop acted as Lord-Justices in the interregnum between Lord Grey of Wilton and Sir John Perrott.

1586. The following account of the district and state of the fort occurs in a *Description of Ulster*, written at this period: "Clanawlle appertains to the Archbishop of Armagh and his freeholders, containing the bridge and fort of Blackwater; and Turlough Brasselagh[3] holds his portion of land from the

[1] *Cal. Car. MSS.* [2] *Cal. S.P.I.; Hibernia Anglicana.*

[3] Turlough Brasselagh, so called from being fostered in Clanbrassil. He was uncle to "Shane the Proud," and occupied the territory adjoining "Clanawlle," in the angle formed by the Bann and Blackwater. McCann had a strip along the left bank of the Bann, down to Lough Neagh, and Turlough the remaining portion along the Blackwater.

Earl of Tyrone. The said Turlough with his sons is able to make 30 horsemen and 80 footmen. . . . . O'Neilland is claimed by the Earl of Tyrone. He hath placed there some of the Quinns and Hagans[1] who fostered him, and sometimes he dwelleth himself amongst them in a little island, 'Lough Coe.' The fort at Blackwater should be repaired and better fortified."[2]

In the Acts of Council, made under the Government of Sir John Perrott, there was one by which was "delivered to Edward Keyes, Constable of the Blackwater, for the repairing and amending thereof, £100 sterling."[3] This grant was probably owing to the energetic action of the Lord-Deputy, and does not seem to have gone far towards repairing the stronghold, the contract being evidently in the hands of Stephen Legar, Constable of Dublin Castle, who petitioned Burghley, "touching payment of £130, for the repairing and building the castle at Blackwater." 1586. 31 July. 1586. 3 October.

This was not the only petition Burghley received regarding the fort, as Patrick Cullan "prays for a fee farm or other consideration on account of his loss by the fort built at the Blackwater, which he estimates at £240": a very fair sum for those days, and taking into consideration that part of the country. It is not likely that Patrick met with much success, as petitions to ministers for anything or everything were as plenty as blackberries, and unless backed by Court influence were not likely to materialize. 1587. May.

Still another petition reached Burghley, this time from Edward Keys, in which he states that he has learned from some of his friends that Burghley has conceived a good opinion of him and his services, and much more to the same effect, the gist of the matter being, that, his office being changeable at the pleasure of every Governor, he wished to "hold the same by patent, with the clause *quamdiu se bene gesserit*, as like offices are granted to other constables, with such further favor as shall please your good Lordship to vouchsafe to me"; and goes on to say that the Lord-Deputy (Perrott) would have granted him the desired patent, "if the general restraint[1] had not hindered the same his good purpose toward me." As an additional reason for the grant, he states that, to his great expense, he has builded a small town able to receive and lodge 400 soldiers at the least. He also sent a similar petition to Walsingham, to which was attached a seal with his arms. 1588. 28 March.

Over

[illegible]

three barrnlets a pallet charged with three roundels. Crest: Demi-eagle displayed.

1588. 10 June. Edward Keys was one of the jurors on an Inquisition held to define the boundaries when Tyrone was divided between Hugh O'Neill and Turlough Lynagh. In this arrangement, 240 acres with the fort of Blackwater, and a grant of markets and fairs, were reserved to the Crown.

1588. 10 September. Edward Keys continued in office, and during the excitement of the Armada year wrote from Blackwater, "Tuesday, 10 o'clock at night," to the Lord-Deputy, informing him that "ten sail of Spaniards landed in Sir John O'Dogherty's country." Rumour had multiplied ten-fold the one vessel wrecked on the Innishowen side of Lough Foyle, but there were others driven ashore on the rocky coast of Donegal, and the despatch showed what a zealous and an energetic officer was in charge of the fort at Blackwater.

The presence of an English garrison at this place had been a sore spot with Turlough Lynagh, and now that Tyrone had been divided between them was equally objectionable to Hugh O'Neill, in the heart of whose territory it was situated, and whose ambition it was to rule with as ample power and privileges as any of his predecessors. This was the very opposite to the aim of the Government, whose policy was to break up the great Seignories, by turning the smaller chieftains, who, equally with their over-lords, held their position by election, into permanent landlords, holding by patent from the Crown.

English statesmen were not unaware of O'Neill's ambition, and Sir G. Fenton, in some *Notes of Points wherein the Earl of Tyrone is to be restrained*, mentions that he "was not to be made 'O'Neill,' nor seek the ceremony of the stone. Not entertain Scots. That his country was to be made shire ground. That he relinquish all claim to the fort of Blackwater."

These points the Government were always pressing for, and O'Neill as resolutely resolved to refuse or evade; but as the time had not yet arrived for defying the Government and posing as a champion of the Roman Catholic faith, he maintained a plausible show of obedience; and when the people

1593. 28 June. effected the rescue of a priest who had been apprehended by the Constable of the Blackwater, Tyrone sent instructions for the priest to be delivered up to the Lord-Deputy, and also for Keys to be released. From this it would seem as if the zeal of the Constable had run him into danger, and furnished an opportunity, of which O'Neill was not slow to avail himself, for showing his loyalty. However, the time was rapidly approaching when the differences between Tyrone and the Government became so acute that he was forced to lay aside the mask and stand out in open rebellion; but previous to taking the final step, he was not idle. His son Con attacked McKenna, who, by the settlement of Monaghan, had been rendered independ-

ent of MacMahon; and his brother, Art MacBaron, captured the fort of Blackwater, which was but slenderly held. This was done ostensibly without the knowledge of O'Neill. 1594 5. 20 February.

The following very graphic and detailed account of the taking of the fort was written by Henry Marshe, who appears to have been left in charge during the absence of Captain Edward Keys:

"About 8 o'clock in the morning some 40 or 50 of the Earl of Tyrone's men came from Armagh, with two prisoners bound with them, and marched through the town of the Blackwater with their matches alight and bullets in their mouths, until they came to the stone castle. When they came between both the gates they did shut themselves within, and hotly assaulted the door of the castle, thinking to have entered it on the sudden, only myself and four more being within to defend the said castle, wherein two of us at that assault were sore wounded. We galled and killed to the number of 13 of them. They continued that assault about a quarter of an hour; then myself, with three of the company that was with me, came down out of the castle and put them from between the gates with our swords; then they all, with a great number more of the rebels, lay round about the wooden castle, assaulting it both within the fort and without. Then about 2 o'clock in the afternoon Edward Cornwall sent his wife unto me, to desire me for the passion of God to yield the castle to Art MacBaron, and he and the seneschal O'Hagan would send us safe to Newry, with bag and baggage, and give us garrons to carry our carriages. I then answered her I would never yield the castle to them as long as I did live, for that I had within the castle both munition and victuals enough for that company that was there for a quarter of a year. Then she urged me further to yield, alleging that unless I did yield, it would be the loss of all our lives and all the others who were in the wooden castle. Then I told her I would not deliver it before the morning. Then she desired me again for the Passion of God to deliver it presently, or else they would set the wooden castle on fire and burn all who were within it. After his wife could not prevail with me he came himself and bade me give up the castle, for that his munition was gone he could not tell how, and as God judge him it was gone upon the sudden. Whereupon I consented to yield it; but notwithstanding if I had been as well furnished with men as I was with ammunition and victuals, I would not have yielded it." [1]

When the surrendered garrison reached Newry, Bagenall placed Edward Cornwall under arrest upon suspicion of having betrayed the Blackwater fort, and the Queen was very angry indeed at her fort having been captured by rebels, and wrote to the Lord Deputy and Council that she expected the crime of losing the Blackwater would be severely punished. Cornwall made a declaration regarding the surrender of the fort, and stated that Tyrone gave 1594 5. 10 March.

Art MacBaron no thanks for not putting the garrison to the sword. This statement could only have been rumour, and in all probability untrue, as Tyrone was much too prudent and far-sighted to countenance a proceeding such as this, which would be only calculated to rouse the Government to active measures, without conferring any advantage.

No doubt it was quite natural for the authorities to make a scapegoat of some one, and the practice has not yet died out, but the initial fault lay with themselves, for the parsimony and neglect with which the fort at Blackwater was treated; and Edward Cornwall, although not altogether free from suspicion, cannot be very greatly blamed for his action in the matter. He was shut up in the wooden castle, which was, no doubt, weathered, and in such a crazy condition as to be easily set on fire by the enemy had they been so minded. No doubt this was not heroic, but enough had been done for valour; and had those who were sitting in judgment on him been in the castle under the same conditions, their opinions would have undergone considerable modification, as they would hardly have relished the prospect of being roasted. The assailants, according to Henry Marshe, having lost 13 killed, it is not very likely that they would have hesitated to employ fire had the garrison not made a timely surrender.

The Constable was also imprisoned, and in a petition for his release deprecates Her Majesty's anger with him for the loss of the fort, which was owing to its weakness. He had constantly petitioned from 1589 till the time of the accident. By this time Tyrone was in open rebellion, and the Government could have found other and more useful occupation for Captain Edward Keys and for Cornwall than keeping them in prison upon such a shadowy charge; but in preparation for the great, the final, struggle that was to follow, O'Neill had at length rid himself of the detested garrison stationed at Blackwater.

(To be continued.)

THE FOUR TOWNS BOOK CLUB.
(Drawn from a photo by John Carey.)

Thomas Beggs, an Antrim Poet:
and the
Four Towns Book Club.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

THE few additional details of the life and writings of Thomas Beggs I have been able to collect would not afford me any excuse for rewriting his life, which has already been so adequately done by John Fullerton, his friend and companion. This biography first appeared as an appendix in the posthumous edition of the poet's works, printed in four parts in Ballyclare after 1847, and reprinted in the *Ulster Magazine* for June 1861, page 243: both of these works are now rarely met with, and to the general reader quite inaccessible. I give it from the first mentioned, with a few slight alterations.

"THOMAS BEGGS was born in 1789, at Glenwherry, a secluded valley in the centre of the County Antrim, surrounded by hills and watered by a picturesque stream. His family were of Scottish origin, having settled in that part of the country during the reign of Charles the Second. His father was the son of a small farmer; and marrying early in life, he was obliged to support a rising family solely by the labour of his hands: and was thereby enabled to place but few opportunities for mental improvement within the reach of his children. The poet's mother, whose maiden name was Orr, was first cousin to James Orr of Ballycarry.

"Five years after the birth of Beggs, his father removed with his family to the neighbourhood of Whiteabbey. Here he settled for a considerable time; but afterwards he finally took up his residence in the neighbourhood of Ballyclare, where he became proprietor of a small farm of land, in possession of which he remained till his death, which took place in 1821.

"During the principal part of this period, the subject of our sketch was an inmate of his father's house, and accompanied the family to their several places of abode. While his father resided at Whiteabbey, Beggs, yet a boy, went to sea, and was engaged on board a coasting vessel for a brief period, in the service of Captain McKibbin, afterwards dock-master at the port of Belfast. At the earnest solicitation of his mother, to whom he was affectionately attached, he was induced to withdraw from a seafaring life and return to the paternal roof. This step he seems afterwards to have regretted, having acquired a strong predilection for nautical life; and his first poetical dreamings were inspired by the grandeur of the ocean. Henceforth his life was unmarked by any extraordinary event; and it is not in the every-day history of the man that we are to look for the elements which constitute the mind of the poet.

"Soon after his return from sea, he was engaged as an operative in the extensive bleaching-works of Richard Bell, at Ballyclare. While in the employment of this gentleman, who was a member of the Society of Friends, Beggs's first publication appeared in 1819, entitled 'Miscellaneous Pieces in Verse.'

"The poems contained in this little work evince considerable thought and feeling, and are written in smooth, flowing numbers. Immediately after its publication, an opportunity appeared to present itself whereby he was induced to hope that he should have bettered his condition in life. This was to have taken place by an appointment to a situation in the service of a manufacturing house in Belfast, connected with an establishment doing business in the north of France, whither he was appointed to proceed. But when on the point of setting out for that country, he unexpectedly received intelligence that the manufacturing house with which he was engaged had suddenly broken up its connection with the firm in France, and recalled thence their acting partner. Thus, the hopes of advancement from that source, in which Beggs had indulged, were doomed to be disappointed.

"A considerable time now elapsed before he either sought or found permanent employment. Meantime, to banish unpleasant reflections, he undertook a tour on foot round the north-east coast of the County Antrim, in the course of which he visited Rathlin, near a spot where he had, in the course of one of his sea-voyages, suffered shipwreck. The bold, picturesque scenery of our northern coast left a powerful impression on his imagination; and his poem of 'Rathlin' was the result of this visit. That poem made its

appearance in the autumn of 1820, and is by far his greatest effort. It is principally descriptive of the scenery around the coast whereon it was conceived; and contains some beautiful episodes, judiciously introduced, and evincing much power, combined with a felicity of expression always true to nature. Several sketches of war and battle are introduced, at which the writer naturally shudders, even while portraying such scenes in a masterly manner; and he winds up the piece with eulogistic allusions to a few of his personal friends—the only part of this truly beautiful production which we could best have spared.

"His next publication appeared about a year after 'Rathlin.' This was a satire on several country schoolmasters who had each written and published bad verses, and provoked, thereby our poet's wrath, which seems the only proof on record of his irritability. The piece was entitled 'Rhyming Pedagogues,' and, considering the frivolous nature of the subject, was a good deal above mediocrity. A few pretty lyrics are appended to the principal production, which in some sort redeemed the publication from sinking, although we must say the work was scarcely worthy of the author.

"For several years afterwards his time appears to have been most unprofitably squandered. Without settled habits or permanent occupation—without a single hand extended towards him for the purpose of aiding his steps forward in the right direction, and feeling that his talents were overlooked by the worldly wise—he was fain to drown reflection amidst society, to which, from great disparity of thoughts and feelings, he could not be said at any time to have belonged. But he forgot, in the vain endeavour to flee from himself, that he was only preparing thorns for his pillow, in the remorse and self-reproach to which he became a prey.

"Amidst his many wanderings at this period of his life, he possessed one solitary consolation, in the kind reception with which his mother always met him at her widowed hearth on his return home. That excellent woman retained the warmest affection for her wayward but talented son. She could weep over and blame his frailties; but she could likewise sympathise with his sorrows, and extend her arms to him in welcome; while it is infinitely to the credit of her son that he, on his part, was devotedly attached to his parent. More than once he has assured the writer of this sketch, that all he possessed of intellect, feeling, or reflection was derived solely from his mother.

"This desultory manner of life was not to last. In 1825 he obtained regular employment in the bleach-works of H. Bragg & Son at Cottonmount, a few miles distant from Belfast. Here the poet settled down for several years into domestic life; having married at this place in the early part of 1827. In the latter end of 1828 he published his 'Memento,' a collection of his poems elegiacal and lyrical, and containing some of his best productions. The pieces of this work most deserving of notice are 'The Last Seminole,'

'The Medium,' 'The Seamew,' 'Lines Written on the Sea-shore,' and the 'Gloamin' Hour.' In all the above-named poems we find a heart finely attuned to the best sensibilities of our nature—glowing, generous, and refined. In his 'Lines on the Sea-shore' there is a softly-drawn picture of sea scenery, in which he feels quite at home, blended here with a touch of melancholy which was indeed a characteristic of his mind.

"While writing from the fulness of his heart, and when describing the calm, the grand, or the beautiful in external nature, he always appears to most advantage. In his elegies and other laudatory trifles, he is apparently at task work, and it is at once a matter of regret and surprise that this gifted son of song should have descended to eulogise in death those with whom in life he held little communion, and who have left no trace behind them by which to be remembered above their fellow men. The mental independence which led him to earn his bread by the sweat of his brow rather than to bow down to court patronage, should also have taught him to stand out of this beaten track, always occupied by hackney scribblers.

"In the latter end of 1830 appeared his 'Nights in a Garret,' a small publication containing a sketch in prose as the main part, with a few pieces of poetry appended. The principal piece of the latter is of an unusually desponding character, and is entitled 'Present Times: a True and Painful Picture,' the darker side of life being only presented on the canvas. The prose sketch is a literal description of the anniversary meeting of a country book-club, with which the writer had, it appears, been long in connection; and proves that as a prose writer he had much to learn, being, even as a sketch, barely up to mediocrity.

"While bringing this small work through the press, Beggs removed with his young family to Ardoyne, in the immediate neighbourhood of Belfast, where he resided for a few years, being employed in the bleach and print works of Howie & Co. during the principal part of the time. Here he wrote and published another small collection of poems, entitled 'The Minstrel's Offering,' on the appearance of which the public press, on both sides the channel, was loud in praise of the author and his work. This to his sensitive mind afforded the most sincere gratification; and like a sunbeam streaming through the clouds which had hitherto overshadowed his existence, furnished him with a source of happiness which none but those similarly circumstanced can rightly appreciate. This gleam of sunshine was speedily darkened by an unhappy turn in his affairs, the effect of his imprudence, which left him once more out of employment, the world before him, and a helpless family looking to him in vain for bread. Without a home of his own, he found a temporary shelter in the cottage of an only brother, where his aged mother again received him with open arms.

"Here for a considerable length of time he was doomed to endure the

painful reflections which his helpless condition called up and preyed like vultures on his feeling heart. His want of personal energy and fortitude, when the tide of affairs set in against him, seemed to prostrate all his powers of action; and he was only relieved from his disconsolate situation by the interference of a female friend, who procured for him employment in the establishment of Bragg & Co., where he was formerly engaged, at Cotton-mount.

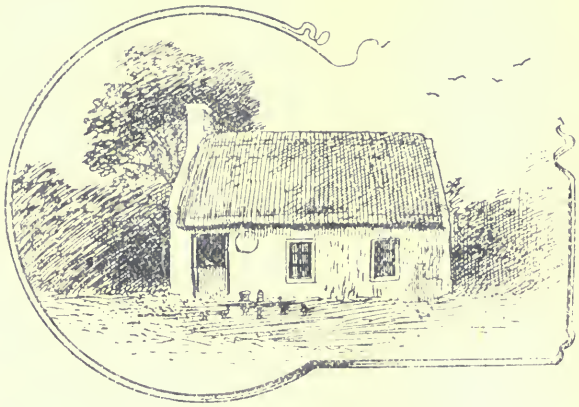
"Here at length in a neat cottage, standing on the bank of a solitary stream, surrounded by trees and cultivated fields, in the bosom of his family, the author of 'Rathlin' passed the few remaining years of his life in comparative quiet; and continued to pour forth his poetical effusions up to the last day of his illness. In 1844 he brought out a second edition of 'Rathlin,' enlarged by several pages, and to which were appended a few pieces hitherto unpublished. Having already spoken of this work, we have but to say here that its reappearance called forth renewed applause from the press, and afforded a wider field to his fame as a poet. He at this period contributed frequently to the 'Banner of Ulster' and the 'Belfast News-Letter.' The more important of these contributions were 'Sleve-na-trew,' 'My Early Days in Holywood,' 'Answer to the Question—What is Poetry?' and many other pieces; all written with that apparent ease which betokened much skill in the art, and showing no trace of declining powers. He also maintained in the latter years of his life a correspondence with several distinguished scholars, amongst whom may be mentioned the learned Dr. Drummond, author of the 'Giant's Causeway' and several other poetical works.

"But in the midst of this domestic tranquility so suited to the decline of life, and while manfully struggling to support by daily toil a wife and young family of five children, he fell a victim, in his fifty-eighth year, to the prevailing epidemic, typhus fever, on the third of July, 1847, after a few days' illness. A large and respectable circle of friends accompanied his mortals remains to their last resting-place, in the family burying-ground at Ballylinny, and up to this time no stone marks his grave.

"His disposition was gentle, forgiving and almost child-like. His conversation was marked by good sense and an inexhaustible store of general knowledge, combined with great command of language. In person he was about the middle height, of slender make, and delicate constitution; his features pale and intellectual; his forehead high, light built, and evincing large capabilities."

After the foregoing full account by Fullerton, I do not think this article would be complete unless I gave the list of the published works of Thomas Beggs: so I append the title page of each and some other particulars. In the *Nights in a Garret* the poet gives some details of a book club in the neighbourhood of his residence. At the time he wrote this volume he was living near the Trench, Moluск, the residence of my grandparents, on the

border of the river which flowed past the works in which he found employment. The cottage still stands close to the Smythe Commemoration Hall, and in view of the schoolhouse built on the Trench lands. The book club was, I believe, the one which met in the club-house at Craigarogan, and known as the Four



THE POET'S COTTAGE AT MOLUSK.

Towns Book Club.[1] Beggs calls it the Haytown Club, and eulogistically refers to such institutions in these terms: "To these reading societies may, in a very great measure, be described that decency of deportment and good sense which have been many years conspicuous among the peasantry in this part of the island; and to this place the farmers and tradesmen come once every month to pay their quota and exchange books." At the meeting which Beggs attended, he states there were about forty members present and some friends, the majority being tinctured deeply with the principles of patriotism and liberality both in religious and political feeling; whilst "a large wooden bowl, beautifully polished and smooth as glass, turned out of the butt end of an apple-tree, stood baked full to the brim of fine lump sugar, while the copper tea-kettle of some dozen quarts was hissing musically at the pipe, full of boiling water to soften the ardour of the bright mountain dew, which was now brought forth in a three-gallon jar from the sonsy dame's under-press in the back closet." Beggs describes the literary discussions which took place and the convivialities of the evening with some personal notes. In describing James of Slieve Trewe (? James Orr), a very small farmer, and reckoned a poor man, he says he had expended "upwards of fifty pounds in the purchase of tomes for his own private library." At the present moment I do not believe all the books in the four towns would realize that figure, such has been the deterioration in that

[1] These four towns were Molusk, Craigarogan, Kilgreed, and Ballynabarnis, and were inhabited by a distinct race, mostly related by affinity or intermarriage. These townlands are held by the tenants under the Edenduffcarn Family, being a detached portion of their estate, and surrounded by the Templetown and Donegall properties. At some future time I hope to give a fuller account of this district.

respect in recent years, in spite of the benefits conferred upon the peasants by recent land legislation and also the advantages of free education. There is now no book club and no reading peasantry: the daily or weekly press with its exciting paragraphs has supplanted all else, and local gossip and agrarian politics rule supreme. I have the books of this club, and cannot do better than give a few facts concerning it, as I have often heard it spoken of by my own people, many of whom were connected with it. The Four Towns Book Club had been preceded by the Lowtown Book Club, started in 1790, and the Roughfort in 1796. The two latter were merged in the first on the 6 March, 1802, when the club-house was used, which still remains. The entrance fee was 5/–, and the quarterly payment 1/–. A secretary, librarian, accountant, and treasurer, were elected each January. The club-room was let at 5/– for a dance, "unless the dance be for a charitable purpose."

The club dwindled along until a few years ago, when it succumbed: some of the books are still on the old shelves, but the room is now occupied privately. At one time over 400 volumes were in the cases, most of them of a highly commendable nature: poetry and fiction predominated, with some political economy for the stronger minds. Such men as Samuel Thomson, the poet of Crambo Cave at Carngreine, who published several volumes; Samuel Walker of Shane's Hill, who also wrote considerably; Joseph Williamson, several of whose poems I possess; James Hope of '98 fame, and his brother-in-law, Luke Mullan, all assembled within the walls of this little club. Thomson had visited Robert Burns, and shaken hands with him over the flowing bowl, so the reminiscences retailed were by no means local; and Luke Mullan had spent much time as a purser on board His Majesty's transports; whilst Hope was as much at home in Dublin or on the road as in his own Molusk cottage. Byron was quoted freely as each new poem appeared—there is not a peasant in the four towns knows a line of him now, or cares to know. Scott was read by all, and Moore's songs were the favourites when Beggs was present; and one member present sang his own composition; whilst "Fare ye well, Kilevey" and "Guid-night, and joy be wi' ye all" were sung at parting. The toasts were: "The reign of peace and plenty," "The plough and the printing press," "The book clubs of the north of Ireland," "That the factious societies in this country may soon terminate," "Ireland as it ought to be, and freedom to those who dare to ask it and are anxious to deserve it," and "Lovely woman." Such toasts show a considerable amount of ability in their selection, liberality in their adoption, and gave ample space for the display of natural eloquence.

The decay of these book clubs throughout the country shows a decided falling off in the interest taken in literature. The grandfathers of the present race were students of every new book that was printed, and read with avidity the magazines and poems as they appeared, many of them [illegible]

of writing: now all is changed. Better houses, better food, freer education prevail; but the old love for books and their authors has gone, leaving not a trace behind. I have seen, and I know, many men who can scarce write and could never read, whose grandfathers lived in comparative culture. The awakening of men's minds by the French Revolution, and the stirring political events of that period, had much to do with this self-education one hundred years ago; but how to account for its decadence at the present time, under what appears to be more advantageous circumstances, is hard to explain.

The following is a complete list of the works of Thomas Beggs, so far as I can ascertain; most of them are in the library at Ardrie:

MISCELLANEOUS PIECES IN VERSE, with Some Songs. By THOMAS BEGGS, Ballyclare. Belfast: printed by F. D. Finlay, 1 Corn Market, 1819. Undated preface. 56 pages.

"Enough for me, if to some feeling breast,
My lines a secret sympathy impart;
And as their pleading influence flows confest,
A sigh of soft reflection heaves the heart."
Gray.

RATHLIN. A descriptive Poem written after a visit to that island, in the Autumn of 1819. Illustrated with notes. By THOMAS BEGGS, near Ballyclare, author of "Miscellaneous Pieces, in Verse." Belfast: printed for the Author, 1820. Dedicated to the Rev. Robert Gage, Rathlin. No preface. 48 pages. There is a second edition, printed by Hugh Clark & Co. [1844]. Undated. 52 pages.

"Foe to the dull applause of vulgar joy,
Yet hopes for merit's fame."
Shenstone.

THE RHYMING PEDAGOGUES, and Other Poems. By THOMAS BEGGS, author of "Rathlin," "The Medium," "Welch Fisherman," etc. Belfast: printed by Joseph Smyth, 34, High Street, 1821. No preface. 36 pages.

"Out of your own mouths, wicked scribblers, will I judge ye."

THE MEMENTO. A choice variety of Original Poems. Belfast: printed by Hugh Clark, 13, Pottinger's Entry, 1828. With preface. 60 pages.

"When I have seen the numerous headstones which surround a rustic Church, I have regarded them as many mementoes; that there a seed of humanity has been deposited but not forgotten. And a village churchyard, morning, mid-day, twilight, or midnight, has always been a lecture of morality to me."

NIGHTS IN A GARRET. By THOMAS BEGGS, author of "Rathlin," "Memento," etc. Belfast: printed by H. Lanktree, 70, High Street [1830]. No preface. 36 pages.

THE MINSTREL'S OFFERING. Original Poems and Songs. By THOMAS BEGGS, author of "Rathlin," "The Memento," etc., etc. Belfast: printed by Hugh Clark & Co., Corn Market [1834]. With preface. 36 pages.

"Song soothes pain, and we
Have pains to soothe."
Young.

THE SECOND PART OF THE MINSTREL'S OFFERING. Original Poems and Songs. By THOMAS BEGGS, author of "Rathlin," "The Memento," etc., etc. Belfast: printed by Hugh Clark & Co., Corn Market. Price, One Shilling. [1836.] Preface dated October 1836. 60 pages.

"Song soothes pain, and we have pains to soothe." *Young.*

"Be plaudits warm to worth decreed,
Nor stinted be the Minstrel's meed."

THE POETICAL WORKS OF THOMAS BEGGS, BALLYCLARE. Printed and published by S. Corry. The above was printed in four parts, with paper covers: No. 1, pages 1–48; No. 2, 49–96; No. 3, 97–144; No. 4, 145–178. The last part has an Appendix—"Life of Thomas Beggs, by John Fullerton, author of "Feudal Scenes," etc.—with pages i. to xiv. No preface and no dates. As this volume was posthumous, it must have been published subsequent to 1847. The life has been reprinted in *Ulster Magazine* for June 1861, page 243.

THE FIERY FLUID: a Parody. By T. BEGGS. Price, One Penny. James Watson, Printer, Hamilton's Court (off High-street), Belfast. Sheet with border.

NEW 'TATIES—CORN LAWS. By the author of "Rathlin." Sheet with border, no name of printer, and no date.

OLD JAMIE McCAIG. By T. BEGGS. With the following introductory note: "I sailed with him thirty-three years ago, and can truly say that a better man, or a braver sailor, seldom stood at a helm, spliced a main-brace, reefed a top-sail, or took in a jib, than Jamie McCaig. He now resides (old and poor) *in his native town, Carrickfergus.*

Some Notes on the Parish of Maghera and Neighbourhood, in the County of Derry.

By A. K. MORRISON and S. D. LYTLE.

THE town and parish of Maghera are situated in the barony of Loughinshollin and the county of Derry. The parish is bounded on the north by Killyleagh, on the west by Ballinascreen and Kilcronaghan, on the south-east by Ballyscullion and Termoneeny, and on the east by Tamlaght-o'-Crilly, all in the diocese of Derry.

The town is of great antiquity. It is recorded that the see of Ardstra, or Ardstragh, was removed to Maghera in 597; it continued as a separate diocese until 1158, when it was united to the see of Derry.

In 1641 it was burnt by the Irish, under Macdonnell. In 1688 it was assaulted by the army of James II., the inhabitants seeking refuge in the city of Derry.

It was anciently called Machaire Ratha Luraigh—Machaire means a plain—this was changed into its present name, Maghera. Ratha Luraigh means the fort of Lurach. St. Lurach was the patron saint of this parish, and his festival was formerly celebrated on the 17 February.

Like many Irish saints, Lurach was of royal lineage. Lurach of the Poems, son of Griana uais, monarch of Ireland, who married Davorca, sister of Saint Patrick.

The ruins of St. Lurach's church adjoin the town, and are in a good state of preservation. They are now under the charge of the Board of Works, and so are well looked after.

Samuel Lewis, in his *Topographical Dictionary of Ireland* (1837), says about this church:

"The ruins of the old church are highly interesting, and some portions bear marks of very remote antiquity. Over the west entrance is a representation of the Crucifixion, rudely sculptured in high relief, with ten of the apostles; and in the churchyard are the tomb and pillar of Leuri, the patron saint, whose grave was opened some time since, when a silver crucifix was found in it, which was carefully replaced."

It would have been much better to have suppressed this information, as a couple of thieves came afterwards and opened this grave and stole the sacred relics. An information was sworn by the late Alexander Hipson of Maghera,

describing these thieves; and the late Rev. Spencer Knox had them followed to Magherafelt and Moneymore, but unfortunately all trace of them was lost.

On the 4 January, 1881, a paper was read before the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club by F. W. Lockwood, on "The Crucifixion and other Sculptures of the Ruined Church at Maghera, Co. Derry," in which he stated:

"The ruined church at Maghera presents features perfectly unique amongst Irish ecclesiastical remains in its square-headed west doorway, above which is carved in relief, according to Lord Dunraven, the Crucifixion, the figures of the eleven disciples, and the two soldiers with spear and sponge. In Miss Stokes's work it is described as 'the Crucifixion, with lance and sponge, the figure of the Saviour draped to the hands and wrists, the three disciples and the woman standing near.' A full-sized drawing explained that the decay of the stone rendered it difficult to identify some of the figures, but the two Roman soldiers, the blessed Virgin, and probably nine disciples, with the position of the tenth, are clearly to be made out; angels are also to be seen hovering above the cross. Several similar features are also to be seen in the sculptured crosses of the ninth and tenth centuries at Monasterboice and elsewhere. The probable date of this interesting relic is between the years 960 to 1000 A.D."

Local tradition has it that an underground passage existed between this church and the church on Mullagh Hill, about a mile distant.

St. Lurach's grave is in the churchyard, and is marked by a rude stone, which is so decayed that no trace of anything can be made out of it. It is hoped that some suitable monument will soon mark the resting-place of our patron saint.

St. Lurach's well is in the centre of the down, at the gateway of A. K. Morrison. It was for a considerable time the principal source of the water supply for the town, but is now threatened with closure by the district authorities, and a pump erected over it; and though from a sanitary point of view this might be an improvement, yet it is a pity to obliterate such an ancient and celebrated landmark.

About an English mile from Maghera, at Tirnony, there is a very fine cromleac, near to which Lewis says there is an artificial cave formed of field stones and covered with flags; but the oldest inhabitant never heard of this souterrain, and if it exists its precise whereabouts is unknown. To the north west of this cromleac, about 200 yards distant, we have the ruins of Killelagh old church, a very ancient structure, but unfortunately no reliable record can be found regarding its erection. Lewis says it was destroyed in the wars of 1641 by the Earl of Tyrone, and subsequently rebuilt. Lying close to the wall of the churchyard is a large flat stone, 3 feet by 4½ feet, and about 6 inches thick, with two basin-shaped cavities in it.

Close to this old church there is a very fine rath, with one circumvallation. About two miles farther there is a sweat house in Tirkane, with a well a few yards distant from its entrance. The favourite explanation of this sweat-house is that it was used something like our Turkish baths, and as a cure for rheumatism and such-like complaints. A fire was lighted inside on its flagged floor, and when well heated the fire was cleared out, and after the patient

had dipped himself in the well he was closed up in the house until he perspired profusely, with beneficial results.

There are a number of other places in this neighbourhood of traditional interest, such as giants' graves—one in Slaghtnail and one in Corlecky ; also the remains of what is said to be one of the palaces of some of the Irish kings in Granaghan.

At Culnady, about three miles distant from Maghera, there is a very large and perfect rath at Dunglady. It is compassed by treble walls and a trench, but unfortunately there are no records regarding its occupation. It is said to be one of the most perfect in Ireland, and commands a most extensive view of the surrounding country.

The following is a copy of a deposition made by Alexr. Hipson regarding the rifling of Saint Lurach's grave, before J. J. Clarke, 20 January, 1865 :

City & County of Londonderry to wit. } I Alexander Hipson of Maghera in the county of Londonderry carpenter do solemly & sincerely declare that in or about the year 1829 I think in the month of March I was in the employment of the Revd Ja^s Spencer Knox rector of the parish of Maghera, when one morning having to pass through the old graveyard on my way from the glebe house to the town of Maghera to buy nails I met two persons dress^d like gentlemen in the graveyard, one had a paper in his hand, on which there was writing He ask^d was I a native of the town I said I was—He then enquird if there was a long grave in the churchyard in which Saint Lorny was buried I said I had often heard of it He again ask^d if it had a black whin stone for a head stone I told him it had He look^d at the paper and bid the other gentleman to come along We went together to the grave which I pointed out He took a rule out of his pocket & measurd the grave which he compard with the writing on the paper with it and the headstone At his request I got him a spade from James Cassidy who was planting potatoes On giving him the spade he gave me a half crown piece & said to me & Thomas Quinn who had just come up that we might go and have a glass We went to Billy Crocketts had a glass & divided what was left of the half crown between us I then went to Harry Porters the nailer, got the nails & ret^d through the graveyard, and there found the two gentlemen filling up the hole in the grave that appeared about 2½ feet long, & about 2 ft broad I dont know the depth On the grass was a handkerchief spread out the wind raising it up I saw underneath a cross which might be about 18 inches long They then left taking the cross with them I began to think I should tell Mr. Knox & went to the hall door, but he was not in the house Half an hour after I ret^d found him in his study and told what had occurrd He sent me immediately to the hotel kept by

Mr Falls to make enquiry who said, they had been gone for some time, but whether to Moneymore or Magherafelt he could not say.

Mr Knox & myself then drove in his gig to Magherafelt but could not find any trace of them there but got a fresh horse & proceeded to Moneymore, with no better success—came back by Desertmartin to Magherafelt hoping to meet with them Mr Knox having left instructions in Magherafelt to have them detaind sh[d] they make their appearance there.

Mr Knox told me afterwards he had reason to believe they had gone to Dungannon & was greatly displeased with Mr Falls as he blam[d] him for misleading him.

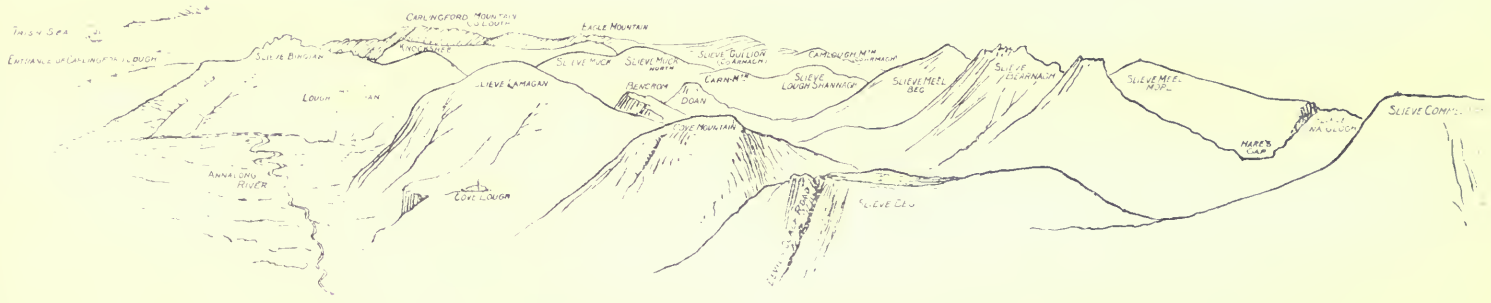
I make this solemn deposition conscientously believing same to be true, and by virtue of an act pass[d] in the 6 year of his late Magesty King W[m.] the Fourth chap[t] 62 for the abolition of unnecessary oaths.

ALEXANDER HIPSON.

Made and subscribed before me this 20 day of January, 1865 (sixty-five), at Largantogher.

JAS. J. CLARKE, J.P.
for Co. Londonderry.

THE MOURNE MOUNTAINS FROM THE NORTH (ABOVE LISBURN).



THE MOURNE AND CARLINGFORD MOUNTAINS FROM THE SUMMIT OF SLIEVE DONARD.

Maps of the Mountains of Mourne in the County of Down.

By the Rev. Canon H. W. LETT, M.A., M.R.I.A.

THE group of mountains known as the Mournes occupies that portion of the county of Down which lies between the Irish Sea and Carlingford Lough; Slieve Donard, the highest of them, and the highest point in Ulster, being perched on the very verge of the sea, and towering above the little modern town of Newcastle.

Within the past few years attention has been drawn to the Mournes by the works executed for the Belfast Water Commissioners to convey the water collected in the southern valleys of the range to supply the city of Belfast; and an excellent descriptive guide—quite a model of its kind—containing a good map of the mountains, was published in 1898 by the County Down Railway Company in their *Tourists' Guide to County Down*, by R. Ll. Praeger. This map, which is the most recent and accurate of this range of mountains, gives the names of sixty elevations taken from the Ordnance Survey maps: but almost every map of Ireland, whether ancient or modern, shows the Mournes with more or less detail.

The earliest name of Slieve Donard was Slieve Slaingbe or Salanga, which, being the name of the first Fir Bolg king, indicates the connection of the Fir Bolg people with the mountain. Slaingbe was a son of Partholan (*ob.* A.M. 2533), and, according to the Four Masters, was buried under a cairn on this mountain. Borlasse, in *Dolmens of Ireland*, states that Domnann or Domna was a god of the Formorians, who are traditionally regarded as of the race of the giants: that traces of the cultus of this deity remain in various parts of Ireland; that his name is retained by the mountain called Slieve Domangard, Domhangaird, Donnart, or Donard, on the coast of the county of Down, on the summit of which is a very sacred spot: and that Domna is represented as a fierce pagan tyrant, who finally succumbs to the superior power of Christianity in Saint Patrick.

In the time of Ptolemy the geographer (born A.D. 70) the Mourne district had acquired the name Hieron, or "the sacred promontory."

Colgan, in *Acta SS.*, page 743, derives the name of Slieve Donard from S. Domangart or Domangard of Ossory, whose festival is held on the 24th of

March, who built a church (Archdall, in *Monasticon Hibernicum*, calls it "a monastery") at the foot of the very high mountain which overhangs the sea that immediately flows between Ireland and England. The passage reads: "Duæ ecclesiæ ipsi conseratæ, una ad radices altissimi montis mari ad Orientem imminentis, priscis Rathmurbhuilg, hodie Machaire Ratha (Maghera, near Newcastle) appellata; altera in vertice ejusdem editissimi montis longe ab omni humana habitatione posita, quæ tamen etiam sæviente dura, diraque hæreticorum persecutia consuevit, magno populi accursu, et continuis peregrinationibus, in honorem hujus mirifici servi Dei, multis ibi signis et miraculis coriscantis frequentari."

Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited Ireland A.D. 1185, relates: "A secundo (filio Bartholani, sc. Salano) mons altissimus, qui illi iminet mari, quod Hibernicum interfluit atque Brytanniam Salanga nominatus. Cujus ad radices, quia longis post temporibus S. Dominicus (rectia. Domangardus Colg.) nobile monasterium construxerat; Mons Dominici jam usitatius homen habet" (*Topog. Hib. Dict.*, iii., cap. 2, p. 735).

On a rare and curious map of Ireland, dated A.D. 1567, entitled *Hibernia Insula non procul Anglia vulgare Hirlandia vocata*, the Mournes are marked "Gret. mountns," and represented by three rounded hills, the west being designated "O'Hanlan" and the east "McGens," the latter of course being Maginnis.

On a map—*Ultoniæ orientalis pars, per Gerardum Mercatorem*—the Mournes are represented as numerous peaks, some of which have names to them which are not found on the Ordnance Survey maps. "Knockgoran," from its position, is probably Slieve Donard; while due west of it is "Gedic," and more west still is "Bennyng gr": while north of this last is placed "The top of ye montain fote," in which the "Banna flu" rises. While south of "Bennyng gr" are "Little Bull" and "White Mountain"; north of the village of "Kelkule" (Kilkeel) is "Knok Gree," and further north is "For Mule," and between this last and "Knok Goran" is "Mogh." All these can be easily identified with the present names of the places.

On a map of Ulster by Joann Jansson, the Mournes are designated as "The Mountayn of Mourne," and what is termed "The Bishop's Seat" is marked as a church situated just south of "The Passe," which is figured as a wood.

Speed's map of Ulster, entitled *The Province of Ulster Described*, and dated 1610, is merely a copy from Joann Jansson.

On a map by Herman Moll, dated 1714, the situation of the Mournes is marked with peaks, but no names are given, except "Eveah" for the north part and "Movrn Mountains" for the south.

On Petty's map of Ulster are represented twelve peaks or pyramids, of which the five in the south are termed "Mounts. of Mourne"; near where

the river Bann rises is "Miad"; and "Slew-donagh," with a cross on its summit, is, from its position and larger size, Slieve Donard.

On another map of Petty's of the county of Down, the name of the northern portion of the range is "The Mountagnes of Evagh," in which are given "Slew-dononagh" and "The head of ye Ban"; and at the south are the "Moourne Mountagnes."

A chart of Carlingford Lough and bar by Greenville Collins gives for the Mournes "Dundrum M. These mountains are very high land." At the foot is an admirable sketch of the range, in which it is possible to recognise Slieve Donard and Slieve Bingian. It is inscribed below: "Thus sheweth the mountains of Dundrum which ly to the Northard of Carlingford"; while at the top of the chart there is a similar sketch of the mountains south and north of Carlingford, taken "2 leagues at sea."

On a map entitled *A Generalle Description of Ulster* (1603) the Mournes are designated by seven peaks in a straight line, marked "Montaines of Moorne."

On the map in Walter Harris's *County of Down* (1744) the Mournes are marked and shaded as thirty-two peaks, to six of which alone are appended names, viz., "Slieve Donard, Slieve Snavan, Slieve Neir, Slieve Croob, Bingan, and Brin Bingan"; and they are situated in the barony of "Upper Iveagh" and "Half-Bar. of Mourne." This map shows an extensive wood at Bealachaneir, south of Slieve Donard, and the "Old Church" is marked at a small stream south of Bealachaneir. This is "The Passe" of Jansson's map.

A map of the county of Down, completed in 1810 by James Williamson, is the oldest map which gives almost all the place-names of the Mournes that are now found on the Ordnance Survey maps. The spelling of some of the names is different on the two maps: he names sixty mountains or elevated spots.

It appears that the early inhabitants of the district called the Mournes Beanna Boirche—i.e., the peaks of Boirche—by which name it is referred to by several authors of antiquity. Thus Tigernagh records a great thunder-storm, "Fulminatus est exercitus Uladh im Bairche fulmine terribili." The name was derived from a cow-herd, the picturesque legend concerning whom is given in the *Dinnsheanchas*: "Boirche was a cow-herd employed by Ross Righbuidhi, a king of Ulster, A.D. 248; this mountain pinnacle was his seat when he herded the cattle. He was such a good herd that he was able to herd each cow from Dun Sobhairc (Dunseverick) to Inbhear Colptha (at the mouth of the Boyne), and from Boinn (Boyne river) to Beanna Boirchi, and not one cow of all his herds would graze a mouthful more than another beast" (*Book of Lecan*, quoted in Reeves's *Eccl. History*, p. 369).

In the *Book of Rights*, which professes to be the compilation of Saint Benen or Benghus, the disciple of Saint Patrick, but which belongs to a much

later age, in the account of "the subsidies and stipends distributed by the King of Uladh," there is set down "three steeds, and three mantels, and three horns and three hounds to the King of Boirchi." The tradition of Boirchi having had a king of its own still lingers in the name often used for the parish of Kilkeel, "the Kingdom of Mourne."

The district is called Mocorne in the Taxation Roll of Pope Nicholas IV. (A.D. 1291)—see Bishop Reeves's *Ecclesiastical Antiquities*, p. 26. And in a note in Shirley's *History of Farney*, he writes: "This historical fact, as well as the structure of the name in the original, shows how Harris's etymology—'Mor-Rinn, the great Partition'—is to be regarded. In Seward's *Topographer and Gazetteer* Harris's fancy is improved into deriving the name from 'Moor Kinn, i.e., the Great Ridge!'"

The coming of MacMahon into Boirche is mentioned in the *Irish Itinerary* of Father Ed. MacCana, translated by Bishop Reeves, *U. J. A.* (1854), p. 48: "The Chersonese which I mentioned above, namely Mugharna, derived its name from Mugharna in Orighillia: for when the family of MacMahon were driven by the English, through craft and force, from the lands of Bregia into the fastnesses of Orighillia, and when the one small territory was not sufficient to accommodate the two families, namely, the MacMahons and the MacEochys, the latter sought for themselves another settlement, namely, this Mugharna, which they subdued by force of arms, and called after the name of their former inheritance. Of this they retained possession even unto the times of Henry VIII. So I learned from the mouths of many aged men."

To this Bishop Reeves appends this note: "The case stands thus: Mughdhorn Dubh, son of Colla Meann, gave name to the territory in the county of Monaghan, which was called from his descendants Crioch Mughdhorna, subsequently softened to 'Cremourne,' and now a barony therein. Its mountainous part was called Sliabh Mughdhorn. Sometimes the district was styled Mughdhorn Maighen, and an off-set from it spreading southwards was called Mughdhorn Bregh. From this, the original Mourne, an emigration (as stated in the text) took place in the middle of the thirteenth century, and the colonists carried with them, according to a common practice, the name of their former inheritance."

This is confirmed by a pedigree of the MacMahons, preserved in Trinity College, Dublin: "Hugh (*ob.* 1344), son of Roolbh (slain 1323), son of Eohaidh (slain 1273), son of Mathghamhain, son of Hugh. And another son of this Hugh was Niail the Proud, and it was from the weight of his rent and rule that the chiefs fled out of Mughdhorna, in Oriel, into Trian Congaill, and it was from that colony the territory is named at this day, viz., Mugharna of Ui Fathach." This Niall the Proud was seventh in descent from Cucaisil, who died in 1123, and ninth from Mathghamhain, the founder of the name,

who was slain in 1022. In his *Ecclesiastical Antiquities of Down, etc.*, Reeves calls him "Niall the Oppressive."

H. G. Hore, in *U. J. A.* (1858), p. 303, mentions, in verification of the colony of O'Morna being sent out from Cremorne and Ross in Co. Monaghan to form the Mourne in the Co. Down, that the *Book of Howth* places Danish chiefs named MacMorne in Dundrum and Carlingford, where they were stationed by a provincial king for the defence of these seaports, which command the extreme points of the barony of Mourne; and we also find that the military of this district used in the ninth century to receive a certain provision of shipping from the King of Ulster, probably for coast-guard service in repelling foreign invasions.

O'Donovan, in *Ordnance Survey MS., Co. Armagh*, page 118, in alluding to Mourne in Co. Down, says: "The name the Irish had for it was *Crioch Boirche*, as appears from a passage in the Annals, which states that MacLoughlin the Monarch divided Ulidia between four chiefs of the Irian race, keeping the *Boirche* to himself. It is probable however that the posterity of a Mughdhorn dubh (as MacFirbis says) settled in this territory of Boirche, and left their name upon it."

And yet O'Donovan (*op. c.*, p. 126) writes: "Again the Irish (I insist upon it) never called the mountains of Down by any such name as Sliabh Mughdhorn, for whenever they are referred to they are called by Irish writers Beanna Boirche, Montes in Ulidia." Notwithstanding this in O'Donovan's letters about Co. Down, there is a MS. map in his own handwriting entitled "*Mugdornorum Montes*, Sleibhte Mughdhorn, *correct anglicized spelling of the Mourne Mountains.*"

One other map remains to be noted; it is entitled *A Map of the County of Down with a Chart of ye Sea-coast done from actual Surveys and accurate Observations.* It is dated 1755, and goes by the name of Dr. Kennedy's map. O'Donovan, in a letter from Banbridge, 2 April, 1834, mentions having seen this map with James Myles Reilly, in Scarvagh House, who considered it superior to Williamson's map. This gives an outline sketch of the Mournes in their proper position, and thirteen of the mountains have names. Through the kindness of John Temple Reilly, D.L., nephew of the above J. M. R., the present writer was able to examine this fine large map, which is well preserved in Scarvagh House.

Merchants in the High Street of Belfast at the beginning of the Nineteenth Century.

EDITED BY FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

(Continued from page 89.)

THE following has been compiled from the earliest Belfast Directories and other lists and contemporary newspapers and unpublished documents. The notes are largely supplied by Isaac W. Ward ("Belfastiensis").

It is not to be expected that perfect accuracy can be obtained in a paper like this, so corrections and additions will be received by the editor for a further notice.

THE HIGH STREET.—NORTH SIDE.

No.

2. JAMES STANFIELD, GROCER AND FRUIT MERCHANT.

He was in business here since 1801 (corner of Legg's Lane), and removed at the end of 1819 to Corn Market, next to the Plough Hotel (now Grattan's). The Marquis of Donegall was one of his customers. He was well known in connection with the Belfast Charitable Society. His brother, Charles Stanfield, was in business at No. 95, High Street.

4. THE MISSES FERGUSON, SILK MERCERS AND HABERDASHERS.

6. MISS SUSANNA LOWRY, MILLINER AND HABERDASHER.

8. SAMUEL ARROTT, SURGEON AND APOTHECARY.

Surgeon Arrott died August 1823. He was a relative of Isaac Arrott, who resided afterwards in Waring Street, and was in the provision trade.

(Caddel's Entry intervenes.)

So called after Edward Caddel, an attorney from Rathfriland.

10. THE MISSES J. & W. KELSO, MILLINERS.

12. GEORGE LEWIS, HABERDASHER AND MILLINER.

14. McBLAIN & OLIVER, HABERDASHERS AND MILLINERS.

16. GEORGE GRAY, HAT MANUFACTURER.

He was probably a relative of the Grays, watchmakers, then in business at 32, High Street, nearer Bridge Street.

18. WILLIAM BURNS, WOOLLEN DRAPER AND TAILOR.

(Winecellar Entry intervenes.)

20. ISAAC PATTON & SONS, WHOLESALE CALICO WAREHOUSE.

Isaac Patton formed a partnership with Isaac Arrott in 1808 in the haberdashery line, but afterwards dissolved, when Isaac Patton took his sons into the firm. He was many years in business, and resided at one time in Hammond's Court.

22. R. & E. FERGUSON, Milliners.

24. SUSANNA HODSKIS, Haberdasher and Milliner.

Probably a descendant of Abel Hodskis, an ironfounder in Foundry Row (now Hill Street).

(Graham's Entry intervenes [?])

26. JOHN LENNON, Woollen Draper and Haberdasher and Carpet Warehouse.

Long in business here. This was the shop first taken by John Arnott when he started in Belfast in 1839.

28. JAMES MONTGOMERY, Surgeon.

Father-in-law of the late Dr. Seaton Reid.

30. JAMES MURRAY, Surgeon and Chemist.

He was the maker of the well-known fluid magnesia, which was brought into notice by a former Lord Lieutenant, who invited Surgeon Murray to Dublin, and afterwards knighted him. Murray's Terrace was built by him.

32. J. & R. GRAY, Watchmakers and Jewellers.

They were long in business here, and afterwards in Castle Place.

34. JOSEPH SMYTH, Bookseller and Printer.

The once well-known printer and publisher, whose workshop was in a little lane, now closed by the "Scotch House." He commenced business at the end of the eighteenth century by purchasing the "Public Printing Office" in High Street, and published *The Microscope*, a monthly magazine, the first issue of which appeared on Friday, 24 May, 1799.

36. J. & H. ANDERSON, Surgeons.

Their residence was at No. 9, Arthur Street.

38. JAMES McADAM, Hardware, Saddlery Implements, Whips, &c.

Removed afterwards to Waring Street, near the old Ulster Bank. He was father to the late James and Robert McAdam, well known in connection with the Museum in College Square, the latter being the editor of the old *Ulster Journal of Archæology* (see vol. i, p. 152).

40. ROBERT PATTERSON, Sen., Hardware Merchant and Ironmonger.

See remarks at No. 39. He was established in business here from about 1785; afterwards in partnership with a trader named Whittle, and later was associated with his cousin, John Patterson, but they dissolved partnership in December 1810.

(Bridge Street intervenes.)

42. ADAM McCLEAN, Woollen Draper.

His father, Robert McClean, was an innkeeper, near Shane's Castle, in 1787, shortly before which time three of his sons came to Belfast: Adam to the woollen business, Samuel and Andrew to the spirit trade, their brother John having previously settled in Belfast as a watchmaker. Adam, after he commenced business on his own account, resided with his brothers, Samuel and Andrew, in Sugarhouse Entry, from 1792 to 1803, where the brothers carried on the wine and spirit business near the High Street entrance, Leland Lewis Reford) from 1788 to 1825, in which latter year Andrew died. His brother Samuel died a bachelor in 1837. Adam built the block of houses in Donegall Square South, between Linen Hall Street and Adelaide Street, about 1785, and owned the ground in the neighbourhood, formerly known as "McClean's Fields," where Bedford Street, Lancaster Street, &c., now stand. He died about 1840, aged 82 years.

44. RICHARD TALBOT, Woollen Draper and Tailor.

46. CONWAY CARLETON, Silk Mercer, Haberdasher, and Shoe Warehouse.

48. ANN JOHNSTON, Milliner.

(Sugarhouse Entry intervenes.)

50. JOHN RIDDLE (now Riddel), Ironmonger.

He came from Comber, and served his apprenticeship with Thomas Lyle & Son, starting business in 1803 at Chichester Quay, afterwards removing to these premises. He joined his old firm as Lyle & Riddle in 1809, which is now dissolved. The firm is still represented in Donegall Place.

52. LEWIS REFORD, Wholesale Grocer and Wine Merchant.

See No. 51, which was probably his residence.

54. Mrs. ARMSTRONG.

See No. 60.

56. E. M. PATTERSON, Milliner.

58. E. & M. McINTYRE, Milliners.

60. SARAH ARMSTRONG, Milliner and Haberdasher.

62. (?) KING.

64. MARGARET CARDWELL, Milliner.

66. GEORGE McFERRAN, Milliner.

68. JAMES MOORE, Watchmaker and Jeweller.

Father to the late F. M. Moore, watchmaker and optician, and grandfather to F. Frankfort Moore, the novelist.

70. M. & E. HAMILL, Grocers.

72. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, Merchant.

74. JAMES WORTHINGTON, Surgeon and Apothecary.

76. JAMES LAW, Baker.

76B. GEORGE BULLICK & SON, School Teachers.

They were well-known teachers of that period. George sen. died early in the twenties, and George jun. died in November 1837, aged 48 years, and was succeeded by his brother Samuel, who continued the school up till early in the fifties.

78. ISAAC DOUGLAS, Woollen Draper.

80. SAMUEL ARCHBOLD, Bookseller and Stationer (Vendor Patent Medicines, Agent for Sun Assurance Company).

82. JOHN KNOX, Boot and Shoe Maker.

These houses, 76, 78, 80, and 82, now (1902) 70, 72, 74, and 76, are the only remaining houses in the High Street dating from the period of this paper; all the others have been removed or rebuilt.

(Skipper Street intervenes.)

84. JAMES YOUNG, Woollen and Manchester Warehouse.
He removed from Rosemary Street in 1814, and was the father of Robert Young, J.P., of Rathvarna, and grandfather of Robert M. Young, M.R.I.A., editor of the *Town Book of Belfast*. See No. 98.

84B. FRANCIS GLENFIELD, Chandler.
He was a well-known man, who built Glenfield Place, Ormeau Road, about 1840, and his son, Francis, jun., who married a sister of the late Alderman William Seeds, solicitor, succeeded him, and later embarked in the flax-spinning trade at the Milewater, York Road.

86. SAMUEL BRYSON, Surgeon and Apothecary.
Son of the Rev. James Bryson, formerly of the Second Congregation, Rosemary Street, and afterwards of the Fourth Congregation, Donegall Street. Samuel Bryson, jun., and his brother Joseph, succeeded him.

88. ANDREW MARSHALL, Chemist and Surgeon.
Grandfather to the present Master of Rolls, The Right Hon. Andrew Marshall Porter. Dr. Marshall was married to Isabella Drummond in December 1807, and died 5 March, 1868, in his 89th year. His wife died at Wellington Place, 16 January, 1845.

88A. JOHN DONNELLY, Spirit Dealer.
This may have been the residence of John Donnelly, who had a spirit store nearly opposite, between St. George's Church and Church Lane.

90. H. & A. MURPHY, Straw Bonnet Manufacturers.

92. JANE RUSSELL, Paper Warehouse.

94. JAMES McCLEERY, Surgeon.
Afterwards in North Street. He was the father of Dr. James McCleery of Marsden Villa, Antrim Road.

96. AUCTION ROOM.

98. JAMES YOUNG, Blue Dyer.
See No. 84.

100. CAREY & COOPER, Glass and China Warehouse.
See No. 110.

104. GEORGE MYERS, Barometer Manufacturer.

106. GEORGE McADAM, Ironmonger.
Relative of James McAdam at No. 38.

108. JAMES McADAM, Sen. (?)
This may have been his residence. See No. 38.

110. JOHN COOPER, Earthenware, Delf, and China Warehouse
Also at 28, Waring Street.

112. ROBERT GRAHAM, Hat Manufacturer.
Afterwards in Bridge Street.

114. STORES.

116. FRANCIS TAGGART, Public Notary.

118 JONATHAN ROBSON, China, Delf, and Glass Warehouse.
Father to the late, and grandfather to the present, John Robson, Horse Repository, Chichester Street.

120 FRANCIS IRELAND, Paper-hanger, Painter, and Glazier.
Removed to 18, Church Lane about 1820.

122. ———

124. ROBERT KIRKPATRICK, Merchant.

126. THOMAS MOORE, Ropemaker.

128. ROBERT ROWAN, Grocer.

130. Mrs. BELL.

130B. Mrs. CURRAN.

132. —— CONNELL (? Shipbuilder).

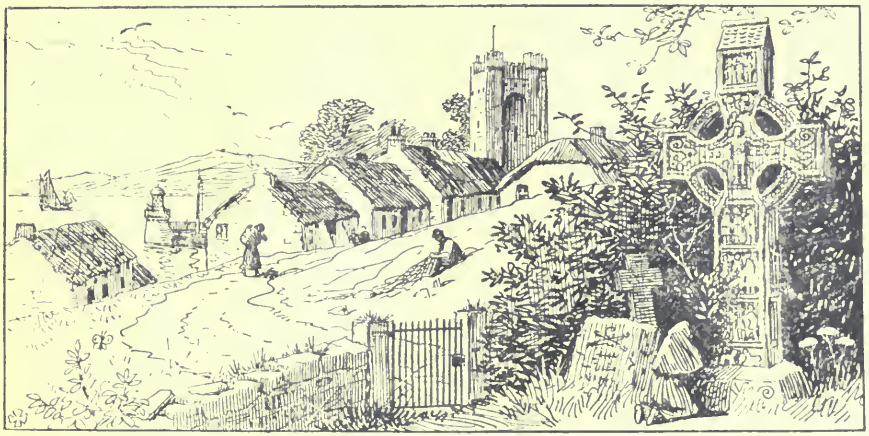
134. JOHN GRAHAM, Blockmaker and Pump Borer.

136. A. J. BARNETT & SONS, Merchants, Shippers, &c.
Now represented by Dr. R. Barnett.

138. NATHAN WORTHINGTON, Glasgow Tavern.

140. WILLIAM DUNLOP, Beer Tavern.

(Chichester Quay.)



An Ulster Village.

Historical Notes of Limavady.

By E. M. F.-G. BOYLE.

THE valley of the Roe has given rise to many romantic touches of history through a period of centuries, and has proved of interest to students and antiquarians throughout the whole of Ireland. Since the birth of St. Canice, in a district in the parish of Drumachose, then called Kilbuge, and the celebrated convention of Druimcete, summoned by Aed, the son of Ainmire, in the year 574, and which was held on the Mullagh in Roepark, and was attended by the chief men of Ireland, clerical and lay, and also by St. Columba and a number of clergy who came from Iona to take part in its proceedings, many changes have taken place, and brilliant chieftains and pious saints have been born in this district. I may say that some good authorities hold that the convention above-mentioned was held, not on the Mullagh Hill, but on the opposite side of the river Roe, in the district now called Enagh, while others affirm it was held in the townland of Drumballydonaghy.

Of the five Irish chieftains in Ulster who remained after the flight of the Earls of Tyrone and Tyrconnell in 1607, Sir Donnell Ballagh O'Cahan of Lymavadie, in the county of Coleraine (now Derry), was one. He, with the others, had received the distinction of English knighthood. He resided at the castle, which stood near the Dog's Leap, in the valley of the Roe.

It is from this place that the town takes its name, Limavady signifying the "Leap of the Dog." The name occurs from time to time spelt in various ways, such as *Lymavadie*, *Lymnavady*, *Limnavadi*, and *Limnavadi*. The barony of Keenaught also takes its name from here: it was originally *Oireacht-Ui Cathan*, or *Oiracht O'Cathan*, otherwise the territory O'Cahan.

In the early part of this year (1607), O'Cahan being accused of treason, the authorities made preparations for an armed invasion of *Oireacht Ui Cathain*:

but when Sir Donnell heard of this, he quietly gave himself into the custody of Sir Thomas Phillips, the Governor of the district, who immediately sent O'Cahan to Dublin. One of Sir Donnell O'Cahan's brothers (Shane) thereupon accused Sir Donnell to the Council of certain traitorous acts, and Sir Donnell, on hearing of this, offered, in return for his liberty, to surrender his chief castle of Limavady, and bring in the head of his brother, Shane O'Cahan, who was in open rebellion. But the Council would not accept this, and witnesses were collected to give evidence of the several accusations. One of the charges was that he sent Shane Carragh to plunder the establishment of Patrick Roe O'Donnelly, a shopkeeper or merchant in Limavady; and evidence was given that Shane Carragh had accordingly seized a quantity of *aquavitæ* and *mantles*, the property of O'Donnelly, which he secreted in the house of one John Ross.

Sir Donnell was the last of the O'Cahans, and for his implication in the Tyrone rebellion his estates were forfeited and his castle demolished.

After passing two years in Dublin Castle, Sir Donnell was sent to the Tower of London, where he died in 1628.

With reference to the tradition which exists in the neighbourhood of Limavady as to Sir Donnell's wife, we learn from *Affairs in Ulster* that the story has been considerably distorted by being adorned sensationally.

The tradition is that Lady O'Cahan was visited by the Duchess of Buckingham, who was wife of the second Earl of Antrim. The tradition also represents her Grace, being then after her first widowhood married to the Earl of Antrim, as passing through Limavady in charge of 1,000 men, raised on the Antrim estates among her Lord's yeomanry, at the request of Lord Wentworth, then Lord-Deputy, in aid of King Charles I. The Rev. George Vaughan Sampson, in his valuable *Survey of Londonderry*, states that Lord Wentworth had directed her Grace to have these recruits marched by the route of Limavady.

In passing through, curiosity induced Lady Antrim to visit the wife of O'Cahan, whose castle had been demolished and himself banished. She found her still living at the old castle of Limavady, near the Dog's Leap, which had become utterly ruinous, being only covered with branches for a roof; the windows were stuffed with straw, and she was "sitting on her bent hams in the smoke, and wrapt in a blanket." Others state that when she met the Duchess she drew herself up to her full height, and announced, "I am the wife of O'Cahan." The author of *Affairs in Ulster* thinks the story referred to a visit of Alice O'Neill, wife of the first Earl of Antrim, who was a sister of Lady O'Cahan.

In the *Concise View* of the origin of the Irish Society, we find that "an inquisition indented was taken at Lymnavady, in the County of Coleraine, the 30th day of August, 1609, and in the year of the reign of Sovereign Lord James," to distinguish Ecclesiastical lands from Crown lands.

It was in the following year (1610) that Sir Thomas Phillips got possession of O'Cahan's castle and lands at Limavady. Sir Thomas was a son of Governor Phillips, and the grant of lands which he got consisted of 3,500 acres in the manor of Lymnavady (which he called the "Horse Pond"), with 500 acres in that of Castledawson (which he called the "Cabbage Garden"), for his superintendence in surveying the plantation lands and regulating the settlements of the country. His property in the manor of Limavady was purchased by Connolly, then Speaker of the Irish Parliament, who afterwards sold it. Sir Thomas Phillips appears to have enlarged and improved the town, laying out some of the streets as they at present exist. His son, Colonel Phillips, raised a troop of horse for the defence of Derry during the siege.

Phillips, in 1610, brought 25 English families as settlers to the neighbourhood, and from that time on a large number of families from Scotland settled in and near Limavady, and obtained grants of land.

In 1612 Chichester received a commission from King James I. for the creation of new boroughs in Ulster.

With reference to Limavady the order was—"Limavadye. Order to make out a fiat of incorporation of the towne of Lymavadye. Chichester House, 15th November, 1612." List appended—"William Warren, bailiffe; Edward Doddington, A. J. Cook, Edward Warren, Anthony Matthews, Christopher Robinson, John Barrett, Hugh Griffith, John Lawson, John Crompte, John Rosse, William Johnson, Ustace Johns."

The charter of Limavady was given at Hampton Court on the 26th September, "in the tenth year of our reign over England, France and Ireland." As James I. began his reign on the 24th March, 1603, the tenth year of his reign would be 1612. But the charter is dated at Dublin on the 31st day of March, in the eleventh year of "our reign," which for a similar reason would be the 31st March, 1613. The town was thereby constituted a borough, with one Portreve, afterwards corrected into Provost (not bailiffe as in the Order), and twelve free burgesses, assisted by two sergeants at mace, and other officers, and a Court of Record was created, of which the Provost was to be Judge.

SEAL OF H. BOYLE, PROVOST OF LIMAVADY.

It was further granted "one common seal to serve for ever," and the weekly Monday market and a fair on 1st July (to which three others were added a few years afterwards) were also created by this charter.

The original seal, charter, and all the old corporation records are in the

possession of the Rev. J. Trelawny Ross, D.D., of the Vicarage, Paignton, son of the late Rev. Canon Ross, whose ancestor was the John Ross mentioned in the first charter.

The seal may be described as "Argent on a saltire or Cross of St. Andrew (Scotland), engrailed sable, five scallops (or escallop shells) of the field, with a circular band bearing the words 'Newtowne Limavady.'" There is no date on it, but it is extremely probable the arms without the band constituted the original seal that came into use at the time of the granting of the charter to the town of Limavady (1613). The device bears this out, as the whole achievement is consistent with the time and circumstances. A "scallop" in heraldry is a sign of a pilgrim, and associated with the Cross of St. Andrew the device may be interpreted "pilgrims from Scotland" (i.e., settlers from Scotland inhabiting at the time of the Plantation).

CORPORATE SEAL OF LIMAVADY.
From a drawing by John Vinycomb.

The date of the seal with the band is probably the latter end of the seventeenth century, as the word "Newtowne" points to the new town rebuilt after the burning by the Antrim Redshanks hereinafter referred to. None of the names of the first Provost and twelve burgesses are now extant in Limavady or its neighbourhood, though on looking through the records of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries we find familiar names, such as "Ross, Boyle," etc. The right of sending two members to Parliament and a power of electing freemen were given by the charter. The two first members of Parliament were Sir Christopher Sibthorpe and Roger Dounton, both of Dublin. The borough of Limavady continued to send two representatives to the Irish House of Commons until the passing of the Act of Union between Great Britain and Ireland, when it was disfranchised.

It is stated in "Captain Pynnar's Survey" that, in 1618, "Six Ballyboes or 375 acres were to be allotted towards the maintenance of a free school to be erected at Lymevaddy." This school seems never to have been built, but in 1814 we learn from the Rev. G. V. Sampson that the Rev. —. Thackeray had succeeded in erecting a school by means of assistance from the Erasmus Smyth Board. The living of Drumachose parish was then worth £550. In 1802, when the Rev. William Hamilton was incumbent of the parish of Drumachose (then called Drumacose or Drumchoes), Sampson states the

living to be only worth £300, no reason being given for the increase twelve years later to £550.

It should be here stated that much that is interesting is to be found in the minutes of the parish. The first mention of the church by the name of "Christ's Church" seems to occur in the year 1736, and it was in 1753 that the vestry agreed to pull down the church and restore it. There are many familiar names in these records. A curious notice occurs in 1801, and one which might prove a useful suggestion even in these days. It is that, in order to prevent the then great influx of beggars, a committee was appointed to grant badges to the resident poor, and to consider plans for their support.

Again, in 1803, a statement appears which is particularly interesting now in these times of war. It tells of the "laying on" of a parish cess to defray the expense of raising nine substitutes (which was the quota of the parish) for the Royal Army of Reserve, £88 9s. being assigned to the parish.

To return to the seventeenth century, the town seems to have suffered very greatly in the wars of 1641. The castle was besieged by the Irish army under Colonel O'Nial, but the garrison under Captain Phillips, supported by many of the townspeople, among whom were some women, held out during the entire winter, until relieved by the approach of the parliamentary forces under Colonel Mervyn, who routed the besieging army with much slaughter. The castle was, however, subsequently taken by the Irish and burnt, together with the church and the entire town. A new town sprang up from the ruins, which suffered a similar fate in the war of 1688. Leland's *History of Ireland* gives the following account of the memorable night of the 7th December, 1688: "On the first alarm of invasion Tyrconnell had recalled the garrison of Derry to Dublin, but soon perceived the error of leaving this city to the government of the townsmen, and detached the Earl of Antrim's regiment, consisting entirely of Papists, Irish and Highlanders, to take their quarters in Derry. A body of twelve thousand men, tall and terrible in their aspect, followed by a crowd of women and children, arrived at a village called Limavady within twelve miles of Derry at the very moment when the inhabitants received the information of an intended massacre, and were deliberating on this important intelligence. The proprietor of this village was terrified at the disorder and turbulence of a body which, in this time of suspicion, seemed rather the instruments of slaughter and barbarity than the regular force of government. He instantly despatched the most alarming accounts to Derry of the number, appearance and estimation of his guests, conjuring the citizens to shut their gates against the barbarous crew." Phillips of Limavady, the man who first encouraged the citizens, was chosen their governor.

The same regiment, after retreating from the walls of Derry, burned Limavady in the absence of the male population (who were at the siege) in

the following year. When the town was again rebuilt after the Revolution, it was called by the name of Newtowne Limavady, subsequently Newtownlimavady, which continued until recent years.

The manor of Limavady was in 1697 valued by the Grand Jury at £900 for the public assessments.

In 1692 Hugh Rowley and Stephen Ludlow were returned to the Irish House of Commons as members for the Borough; in 1703 George MacCartney and Thomas Carr; in 1776 Colonel William Burton and Alexander Murray; and in 1791 John Staples of Lissan, Dungannon, and John Richardson of Somerset, Coleraine.

Sampson, in his "Survey" in 1802, says that "the town parks of Newtown are well formed; the soil, being a nice gravel, requires great recruit of vegetable manures, and this it receives plentifully." He also describes it as "a neat village, the main street being remarkably spacious." He gives the fair-days as 29 March, 14 June, 12 July, and 29 October. The borough and manor courts (leet and baron) have long since been discontinued, as well as the collection of tolls and customs, which were relinquished in consequence of the resistance given to the payment of them. Of the castle built by Sir Thomas Phillips nothing now remains.

I do not know when the Limavady Volunteers were established, but I think it was about the end of the eighteenth century. I find that the officers of the Newtownlimavady Brigade gave a ball in the market-house of Newtownlimavady on Wednesday, 25 October, 1809, the stewards on the occasion being Sir H. Hervey Bruce, Captain Ross, Captain Beresford, Captain A. Ogilby.

The Balteagh Corps of Infantry was established in November 1809. It consisted of a captain, a first lieutenant and a second lieutenant, 6 sergeants, 1 trumpeter, and 100 men. It was augmented in 1814, the additional members being made up from among the tenantry of the Marquis of Waterford.

The town of Limavady is the third largest in the county, and the largest in the barony of Keenaught. It is beautifully situated in the most fertile district of the county. To the north-west is the rich valley of Myroe, extending to Lough Foyle, while to the north-east is the lofty peak of Benevenagh and other hills, and to the south Donald's Hill and Benbradagh. The wooded valley of the river Roe stretches up to Dungiven. A hundred years ago there were eleven bleach-greens in the district, but the industry has now disappeared. Representatives, however, of the original families who settled at the time of the Plantation still remain in the neighbourhood.

Notes such as these are necessarily disconnected, the entire absence of any complete records rendering it difficult to write a connected account, but still it is interesting to learn as much as we can of the last three centuries.

Reviews of Books.

Publications having any bearing upon local matters, or upon Irish or general Antiquarian subjects, will be reviewed in this column.
Books or Articles for Review to be sent to the Editor.

Cuchulain of Muirthemne: the Story of the Men of the Red Branch of Ulster. By Lady Gregory. London: John Murray. 1902. Price 6/- net.

"Good as the material was, the work done it was as good." So runs the account of the building of Bricriu's hall at Dun-rudraige in our own county of Down for the great feast he was giving, and the same words apply to the book that is before us, and equally royal the feast provided within its pages. It is largely an Ulster epic, told in simple and beautiful language that all can understand. This is the true writing that our people need so much, if our old traditions are not to fade away entirely and their place be taken by the garbage press of England or the local political papers. "The fruit of all these stories—unless, indeed, the finest activities of the mind are but a pastime—is the quick intelligence, the abundant imagination, the courtly manners of the Irish country people." To write such a book is a good thing; to place such a book on every cottage shelf an even better thing. We hope to see a sixpenny or at most a shilling edition of this book ere long.

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Handbook of the College Street South Reformed Presbyterian Congregation. By J. B. O'Neill. This is an excellent little brochure of an old covenanting congregation, containing many biographical details of past ministers, with their portraits, and enhanced by views of the old meeting-house, now replaced by a new one.

* * * *

The Four Winds of Eirinn. By Ethna Carbery. Dublin: M. H. Gill & Son. 1902. Price 1/-.

The winds of Eirinn are drear and mournful, for the sweet singer is dead; the sea laps sadly beneath the abbey walls of Donegal, where she has been laid to rest; at noonday she went, and we shall see her no more. Ireland can ill afford to lose such sweet singers at this time, when the great wave of sordidness that is sweeping over the nations has to be beaten back. We shall not forget the many personal kindnesses we received from Anna Johnston when she resided under the Cave Hill, whose crowning fort she loved so dearly, whose star turned face so often inspired her. This volume of her poems is most welcome. Till now we treasured newspaper and magazine clippings, but here all are worthily arranged and brought together by a loving hand, which now must work alone.

Odin's Last Hour, and Other Poems. By Henry McDonald Flecher. Chicago. 1900.

To sing of Ballinderry in far-off Texas, with the broken notes of age and physical infirmity, is the lot of this Ulster poet. His first little book—*Rhymes and Ravings of a County Antrim Lad*—was published in Belfast in 1859; his second attempt—*Poems, Songs, and Ballads*—in 1866; and now, nearly a half century later, the present volume appears, more sumptuous than the first attempts to please a reluctant muse. Of himself he writes: "H. McD. Flecher was born in 1825, not far from the banks of Lough Neagh, at the village of Ballinderry, County Antrim. He belonged to the class of society designated 'the small farmers of Ulster.' When grown up he became a teacher under the Commissioners of Education, and in Dublin he enlarged 'the sphere of his knowledge.' In 1866, being tired of school work, he took a position in the office of the Crumlin Road Mills, Belfast; and in 1871 he emigrated to America. He made his new home in Texas; but most of his family dying, he was forced to fall back from farming to teaching. In the latter position he used some of his leisure time to correct, polish, and otherwise prepare for publication the volume of poems here reviewed, and which has given their author supreme pleasure but no profit." Still the mind of the old man goes back to the scenes of his childhood.

> "Oh! I played by that Lough wi' the comrades of yore
> Through the reeds and bulrushes of bonnie Portmore.
> My bonnie Portmore, but you shine where you stan'!
> Dark, dark after you is the farriner's lan'."

* * * *

There has been an animated discussion—almost an Irish row—in the *Star* and the *Leader* of San Francisco of May 1902 anent the Gaelic names of our counties. "An Irishman" in the *Star* writes with a very fair knowledge of his subject, displaying a well-informed mind, with accurate knowledge of our topography. Many of us at home have not half the facts that he records.

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The Belfast News-Letter for 6 and 19 June, 1902, contains accurate and well-written articles from the pen of the Rev. Charles Scott ("C. S.") on the assassination of the Earl of Ulster on the 6 June, 1333, at Skegoneill (now within the city of Belfast), and how this deed affected the throne of England.

* * * *

The Irish Weekly for 21 December, 1901, contains a County Down tale—"The Castle of the Red Shadow"—dealing with the Savages and other clans in the Ardes. It is particularly creditable to "Owen Varra," who has done good work before. We would like to see these short stories collected and published some time.

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The Derry Standard for 17 February, 1902, prints a lecture by the Rev. Samuel Ferguson, covenanting minister of Faughan Bridge on "Some Items of Historic Interest about the Waterside." We have seldom read a more carefully compiled antiquarian paper than this—learned, broad-minded, unbiassed, and free from taint of bigotry. This is as it should be. The lists of the householders in Glendermott in 1663 and in 1740 are of much local value, and must assist many in elucidating family history.

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A Short History of the Anketill Family by One of its Members. Belfast: W. & G. Baird, Ltd. 1901. Privately printed.

This is a comprehensive account of a family long connected with the north of Ireland, containing much biographical information.

The Open Window. Fifth year. Newry, 1901. Edited by Mrs. Cordner-Pinkerton.

Again we welcome another part of this excellent magazine from Newry. Its pages are filled with local historical events, biographies, and notices of by-gone times and well nigh forgotten places and events. The guide-notes to places around Newry are carefully compiled and most instructive. The short account of the abbey and castle of Newry by the Rev. Canon Lett is worthy of his pen.

* * * *

A History of the County of Dublin. By Francis Elrington Ball. Dublin: Alex. Thom & Co. 1902.

The writer is well known as an accurate historian with a full grasp of his subject. This, the first part, deals with the parishes south of Dublin city. No pains have been spared by the learned writer in verifying every detail and family memorandum, whilst the care and discrimination shown in the illustrations are particularly praiseworthy.

* * * *

The Isle of the Shamrock. Written and illustrated by Clifton Johnson. New York: The Macmillan Company. MCMI.

The text of this book is of the usual type written by tourists, but the illustrations are unusual. They are from photographs taken by the writer, and we have never seen a better or more complete series depicting Irish peasant life than are here given. Over six dozen typical subjects are found in this book. "Haymakers," "Mowing," and "The Reapers" are especially good, but they are all excellent, and just the class of subjects, because true to life, that we like to see. We have had higher class "art" in other books, where the artist predominated however, but we prefer truth to such so-called artistic treatment at any time in our Irish sketch-books.

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Penelope's Irish Experiences. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. London: Gay & Bird. 1901.

We have not at any time gone through greater twaddle than this—foolish, inaccurate stuff, of the railway-bookstall style, with a catchy green back. There is a class of Englishman it may please—who knows no better, more's the pity!—but such books should be left alone. It may be ungallant to say so, but we think the fair writer should change her own name before spending pages of thin jocularity over our Irish place-names. We are tired of being stared at through vulgar Cockney glasses.

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Derriana Essays and Occasional Verses. By the Most Rev. Dr. O'Dogherty, Bishop of Derry. Dublin: Sealy, Bryers & Walker. 1902. Price 7/6.

This is a welcome volume in many ways, more especially from its historical features. The chapter on Sir Cahir O'Dogherty is perhaps the best, placing that daring young chieftain in a proper light, brushing aside his traducers with undeniable facts culled with diligence from reliable sources.

> "By the Spanish plumed hat and the princely attire,
> And the dark eye that's blended of midnight and fire,
> And the bearing and stature so princely and tall,
> Sir Cahir you'll know in the midst of them all."

"His enemies gradually drew their toils around him, and the wily Chichester, who hungered after the lands of Inisowen, as the wild beast hungers for its prey, soon had him in his power, and mercilessly crushed him to the earth." And so it all came to pass, and the Chichesters still hold Inisowen, from afar, but an O'Dogherty remains to tell the sad story, and in his own sweet words,

> "But his name, unforgotten, in song and in story,
> Shall live through the ages, encircled with glory;
> While the hills are reflected in Swilly's blue wave,
> Still the fame will be cherished of Cahir the Brave!"

The *Irish News* for 27 and 30 June, 1902, contains exhaustive papers on Ardglass and its territorial lords, from the learned pen of the Rev. James O'Laverty. We have here facts and names set out in a popular way that fill a gap in local history. They are most excellent reading.

* * * *

Donegal Fairy Stories. By Seumas MacManus. London: Isbister & Co., Ltd. 1902. There is a quaint charm about these old-world stories, both in language and in spirit, that is quite refreshing. They make one feel young again with their wildly imaginative force—time and space are as nothing—a dreamer speaks with you, and his glamour is upon you as you turn the pages. What a joy it is to have our old fairy-tales so told!

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The Rev. W. T. Latimer contributes exhaustive articles on the "Twelve Dills"—a clever and learned family—in the *Witness* for 20 June and 4 July, 1902.

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The *News-Letter* for 3 July, 1902, is enriched by an article on "Glenshesk," from the well-known pen of W. J. F.

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"Muthemne" is the title of an article by Bri-leth, in the *Northern Whig* of 24 June, 1902, of considerable merit and value.

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Traces of the Elder Faiths of Ireland. By W. G. Wood-Martin. Longmans, Green & Co. 1902. Price 30/–.

Exhaustive treatment of a subject is here fully exemplified; we know of no other book to compare with it in this respect. It is a regular encyclopædia of Irish history gauged from her traditions and antiquities. The writer has decided opinions of his own, and does not hesitate to assert them; but who does who has opinions worth holding? We may not always agree with his conclusions and deductions, but if other antiquaries only spent half the time the writer has done, with equal ability and research, many of the, at present, obscure phases of the early life of man in Ireland would be elucidated. The two volumes are copiously illustrated, and are regular mines of information and reference, with splendid Indexes and Bibliographies.

* * * *

The Life of Lord Russell of Killowen. By R. Barry O'Brien. London: Smith, Elder & Co. 1901.

Ireland has contributed many sons to build up the Empire's greatness, but none more worthy than the subject of this biography. His early life in Belfast is fully dealt with, and the Russell family of Lecale traced from its origin to its latest ennoblement, with a sketchy and off-hand style of a ready writer. Anecdote abounds, as is only natural in any life-sketch of an Irishman. Let one suffice, dealing with two Belfast men. Joseph G. Bigger, M.P., was dissatisfied with Russell's conduct of a case of his of a somewhat delicate nature, and wrote to Russell: "I have heard the late James Whiteside and Abraham Brewster cross-examine witnesses, and must say that, compared with them, you are a very small man." Russell replied: "I admit it."

* * * *

The Scotch-Irish. By Charles A. Hanna. New York and London: Putnam & Co. 1902. Price £2 2s.

We have no stomach for swallowing half the incredulous stories that are told of this somewhat mythical race, having fairly fixed ideas in regard to their origin and the causes of their migrations. The present two large volumes contain a mass of information collected from varying sources, reliable and otherwise, but they give, nevertheless, many facts not always laudatory, thus showing a strength which is often wanting in similar books. The Scots who migrated to Ulster were, as a rule, to put it mildly, not desirable acquisitions at home, just

as many of our own colonies in recent years were planted with a similar class. Adventure brought some ; pressure from behind brought others ; greed a numerous body. Good land—other people's land—was going cheap, and the conditions were favourable. No one will deny that such material may not be excellent for a new rough country, where the life is hard and the struggle keen, but let us not romance about this Plantation of Ulster, and rave about "persecution" and "Covenanting forefathers," as if we were all the "seed of martyrs," for we are not—that is the rule anyway. We came to Ulster to "better ourselves," and most of us did, and the Plantation still goes on for similar definite reasons and for little of others, and these Ulstermen left for America for the same reasons, and succeeded, as they deserved to succeed, when they were daring and industrious. They were a hard, persevering race, with many excellent and admirable qualities, but they were not angels nor even martyrs, nor did they occupy any of their spare time in trailing "the blue banner." They never hesitated in America to shoot back the poor Indian from his territory when they considered the land worth fighting for and risking their lives for, no more than they did with the Irish in Ulster when they first landed on her shores under Royal patronage. To many these sentences may be unpalatable, but they are true so far as we can ascertain from reading both sides, and if true, should be known. We have nothing to lose and all to gain by knowing the truth about ourselves, for then we

"See ourselves as ithers see us,"

and that is better than licking jam all the time. A few quotations from the book under review will suffice. Some Ulster settlers were called the "Paxtang Boys," and they, on the 27 December, 1763, "marched to Lancaster, some fifty of them, under the leadership of Lazarus Stewart, broke open the jail, and with the fury of a mob massacred every Indian contained therein—man, woman, and child." This is said to have been the first instance of Lynch law, and the "Scotch-Irish" get the credit of its initiation. "Twenty years later some of the 'Scotch-Irish' of Washington County, Pennsylvania, under far less extenuating circumstances, murdered in cold blood ninety men, women, and children of the community of Moravian Indians." These may be isolated cases, but they are ugly reading nevertheless, and show what men could and did do when of "that ilk." The writer has placed those at home equally with those across the sea under a great obligation in producing such a work. It brings to us here a comprehensive record of most of the early Ulster settlers in America, and is of great value on that account. We may revert to this book again in a more detailed way, singling out some typical Ulster men who have done much to build up the great Republic of the West.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

Hamilton Family.—Can anyone give any information about John Hamilton, who was made a Free Commoner of Belfast in 1669, Free Burgess in 1678, and Sovereign in 1684–5? In 1872 a fee-farm grant of the Coltown property was made to him by the Earl of Clanbrassil. His daughter Martha married Robert Lennox of Belfast. John Hamilton died on 20 March, 1686. His house stood on the site of Richard Patterson's shop, beside which Hamilton's Court still bears his name. I cannot trace his descent in the *Hamilton Manuscripts*, and should be glad of information. M. D.

Macoun Family.—I have been trying for some time to learn the origin of the name Macoun, but hitherto have been unsuccessful, and should be obliged for any information which would help me in my researches. I should also like to know where to find the church records of the parish of Maralin, Co. Down, prior to 1692. The tradition is that our ancestors went from Scotland to Ireland in 1671 or 1672, and settled in Antrim County, near County Armagh. With them were the Montgomerys, MacMichaels, and MacAfees. The first records of the family we have are from the Maralin church register, 1692. The name at that time was spelled Macoun, McCoun, and Maccoun by the family, but by the clerk Macoune and McCoone in addition. Did the Macouns come from Scotland? If so, of what clan were they, and where did they live there, and when did they go to Ireland? No connection has yet been traced between the McKeowns and Macouns.

JOHN MACOUN.

HUMPHREY FRENCH. "The Good Lord Mayor,"
M.P. for Dublin City 1733 36.

(After an Engraving in the possession of the Rev. W. A. Reynell, B.D., 22, Eccles Str. (t. Dublin.

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Some Account of the Family of French of Belturbet.

BY THE REV. H. B. SWANZY, M.A.

IN the early part of the seventeenth century a merchant named Richard French lived at Belturbet, in Co. Cavan. He was twice married, and by his first wife had a son, Robert, and by his second, Susanna, two more sons, Richard and Mathew, and a daughter, Mary. In his will, dated May 1637, proved April 1638, he also mentions a brother-in-law, John Warren, and a grandchild, Thomasine, wife of Daniel Browne. Arms were granted in Ireland to the family of French of Belturbet 26 July, 1682: "Per bend sinister, engrailed, or and sable, a lion rampant between two fleur-de-lis countercharged. Crest: a fleur-de-lis, or, charged with a trefoil vert."

The youngest son of this Richard French was—

MATHEW FRENCH of Belturbet and of Dublin, born after 1617 (for he and his brother Richard were minors at the date of their father's will), and married, at St. Catharine's, Dublin, 8 July, 1644, Elinor, daughter of —— Johnston, and widow of Daniel Desminieres of Dublin. He served as High Sheriff of Co. Cavan in 1677, and was attainted by James the Second, at his Parliament held in Dublin in 1689, as "*Matthew French* Senior of *Belturbet* Merchant." His will, dated 25 April, 1688, was proved 5 March, 1691. He mentions in it five children; namely,

(1) Richard,
(2) Mathew,
(3) Daniel,
} of whom presently.

(4) Mary, married, 1672, John Warburton, M.P., who died 1703-4 (will proved 11 February), leaving by her, whose will was proved 12 April, 1729, a son, George Warburton, Master in Chancery.

(5) Elinor, married (settlements dated 19 February, 1682) James Tisdall of Bawn, Co. Louth, M.P. for Atherdee 1695, 1703, and 1713, and by him, who died 2 May, 1714, was ancestress of the Tisdalls of Bawn, now represented by their descendant in the female line, Henry, Marquis of Granby, son and heir of John, present and seventh Duke of Rutland, K.G.

We now take the three sons of Matthew French in order. The eldest son—

Richard French of Dublin, merchant, baptized at St. Catharine's, Dublin, 6 July, 1645, married (deed dated 24 March, 1675) Mary, daughter of Major Humphrey Perrott of Dromhome, Co. Cavan, High Sheriff for that County 1660. He made his will 25 December, 1686, just before his death. It was proved 7 January, 1686–7. He left "to my brother, Mathew French, my black Gelding, Imbroydered Saddle, and best Silver-hilted Sword." To his brother Daniel he left a mare and another sword. By Mary Perrott, his wife (who married, secondly, Christopher Caldwell), he had four sons—Mathew, Humphrey, Daniel, and Richard. I know nothing of Richard. Daniel's line expired with his son Mathew, who married (settlements dated 15 September, 1744) Rebecca Beaumont, and died ten or eleven years after, without legitimate issue. Humphrey was the well-known Lord Mayor of Dublin, described below, while Mathew French, the eldest of the four brothers, was of Ballyhubback, Co. Wicklow, and married Elizabeth Lenthall, granddaughter of William Lenthall, the famous Speaker of the English House of Commons. The will of this Mathew French is on record in the Office of Deeds, Dublin, No. 47602, and was delivered to the Deputy-Registrar 12 February, 1731–2. His son, Richard French, was of Baltinglass, Co. Wicklow, and left an only son, Humphrey, a wine merchant at 168, Abbey Street, Dublin, who married (licence, 10 June, 1779) Alicia Harris, and had a daughter, Margaret Rebecca.

The second son of Richard French and Mary Perrott was—

Humphrey French, M.P. for Dublin 1733–36, Sheriff of Dublin 1711–12, and Lord-Mayor 1732–33. He was given the degree of LL.D., *honoris causâ*, by Trinity College, Dublin, in 1734. The Rev. W. Reynell has kindly sent me the following extract from the *Dublin Gazette*, 27 October, 1733: "Last Wednesday a dozen Coaches with Scholars of our University came to the Tholsel in full Change and both spoke and presented publicly to Alderman Humphry French, our late Ld Mayor, an address of Thanks for the many and great services he did this City and Kingdom during his Mayoralty. Each Scholar had an Orange Coloured Ribbon tied to his button hole." After a career of public usefulness, he died 18 October, 1736—"Died, Humphrey French, Esq., late Lord Mayor of Dublin and Member of Parliament for Dublin; for which he was chosen without a Penny Expence, that city having resolved not to be treated on those occasions" (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1736, vol. vi,

p. 621). He was an intimate friend of Dean Swift, as we learn from the following notice in Gilbert's *History of Dublin*, vol. i, page 227: "In High-street resided Humphrey French, who, from his conduct during his Mayoralty in 1735" (*sic*, really 1732–33) "acquired the name of the 'Good Lord Mayor.' French died in 1736, and in the succeeding year Swift, who in 1731 had addressed to him a paraphrase of the ninth ode of the fourth book of Horace, wrote from the Deanery house as follows to George Faulkner: 'I have often mentioned to you an earnest desire I had, and still have, to record the merits and services of the Lord Mayor, Humphrey French; whom I often desired, after his mayoralty, to give me an account of many passages that happened in his mayoralty, and which he has often put off, on the pretence of his forgetfulness, but in reality of his modesty: I take him to be a hero in his kind, and that he ought to be imitated by all his successors, as far as their genius can reach. I desire you therefore to enquire among all his friends whom you are acquainted with, to press them to give you the particulars of what they can remember, not only during the general conduct of his life, whenever he had any power or authority in the city, but particularly from Mr. Maple, who was his intimate friend, who knew him, and could give the most just character of himself and his actions. When I shall have got a sufficient information of all these particulars, I will, although I am oppressed with age and infirmities, stir up all the little spirit I can raise, to give the public an account of that great patriot, and propose him as an example to all future magistrates, in order to recommend his virtues to this miserable kingdom.' The proposed biography was never published, and the sole memorial now preserved of its hero is a large mezzotinto portrait, inscribed 'The Good Lord Mayor'" (see frontispiece).

Humphrey French had married Anne, daughter of George Le Hunte, and granddaughter of Colonel Richard Le Hunte, M.P. for Cashel in 1661. He had at least seven children; viz., (1) Richard, baptized at St. Andoen's, Dublin, 15 Sept., 1718; probably dead before 1757, when his sister-in-law, Letitia, is described as widow of the *elder* son of Alderman H. French. (2) Robert, baptized at same place 14 August, 1719. His widow, Letitia, petitioned the Lord Lieutenant for pardon 1757 61. (3) Humphrey (Rev.), D.D., Rector of St. Mary's, Drogheda (collated 6 August, 1774), and head-master of a very considerable school at Dunshaughlin, Co. Meath (see *Post Chaise Companion*). He was baptized at St. Andoen's, 15 January, 1721: Scholar, Trinity College, Dublin, 1742; B.A. 1743, and M.A. 1746. The very unusual honour of D.D., *honoris causâ*, was conferred on him 6 September, 1768, when John, Duke of Bedford, was installed Chancellor of the University. Dr. French married Susanna English, and died in 1788, his successor being collated 30 June that year. (4) Mathew, baptized at same place 12 November, 1723. (5) George, baptized 23 August, 1725; living 1753. (6) Letitia, baptized 10 February, 1715. (7) Alice, petitioned for pension

1747–51. In the *Freeman's Journal*, 2 November, 1771, is the following notice: "Died, Mrs. Harford, Wife of Mr. Robert Harford, an eminent attorney, and Daughter of the late Alderman Humphrey French."

We now return to the second son of Mathew French of Belturbet and Elinor his wife. This was—

Mathew French of Belturbet and Dublin, merchant, who was baptized at St. Catharine's, Dublin, 3 March, 1647, and married (licence dated 19 August, 1673) Mary, second daughter of Robert Meade[1] of Dublin, by whom he had one son and nine daughters to survive infancy. His widow, Mary, on 10 November, 1710, filed a bill in the Court of Chancery against the family of her brother-in-law, T. Howard, which bill is rehearsed in another bill of 2 November, 1715—the Rev. Mathew French (their son) *v.* Richard Roche and Mary his wife. In the bill of 1710 Mrs. French says that "the late warr or Rebellion in this Kingdom becoming terrible to the Protestants," Mathew French, his wife and family, and the above Thomas Howard "were for their safety forced with other Protestants to fly for England, where they continued untill this Kingdom was afterwards reduced to the obedience of the Crown and Kingdom of England." After this, they "began their journey from London homeward, but the said Mathew ffrench falling sick he dyed at Chester, where your oratrix continued for some time." Much of Mathew French's property was destroyed by the Irish in his absence, he having been obnoxious to them "for his haveing supplyed the garrisons of Londonderry and Inniskillin with powder and ball against the Irish." He was attainted by King James's Parliament as Mathew French, junior, late of the city of Dublin, and is described in the Act as one of those who "have absented themselves from this Kingdom, and have gone into England, or some other Places beyond the Seas, since the fifth Day of November last, or in some short Time before, and did not return, although called Home by your Majesty's gracious Proclamation." Administration of his estate was granted in 1690, and his widow survived him twenty-five years, dying 12 September, 1715 (Chancery Bill, 1727, Roche *v.* Stanton and others), and being buried

[1] Robert Meade of St. Thomas Street, Dublin, brewer, died on the 7th of September, 1677 (Chancery Bill, 3 November, 1681, Mathew French and Mary his wife *v.* Christopher Horncastle and Bartholomew Wybrants). His will, dated 26 August, 1677, was proved 11 September, 1677. He mentions his brother, Gabriel Meade, and Gabriel's wife, and his uncle, William Meade, and he says: "I do Limitt and appoint that my executors hereafter named do pave or flagg with flagg stones a walke in ye new Hospitall of King Charles ye Second, on Oxmantowne greene, which said walke ffronts ye greate Gate of ye said Hospitall, and is next ye greate Hall of ye said Hospitall." He had five children—

(1) Robert Meade of Phibblestown, Co. Dublin, married (1673) Elizabeth De Vassall, and died July 1692, *s.p.*, when his widow married (2nd) John Berry.

(2) Elizabeth Meade, married Christopher Horncastle of Dublin, a lawyer, who died 1711, leaving a son, John.

(3) Mary Meade, married (1673) Mathew French, as above.

(4) Elinor Meade, married (1682) Thomas Howard, and had Alfred and Mary, who married Richard Roche of Dublin (will proved 1730).

(5) Jane Meade, married Bartholomew Wybrants of Dublin—I suppose the same who appears as store-keeper in the Revenue Department 24 June, 1690 (appendix to King's *State of the Protestants in Ireland*, 1730, p. 61).

the next day in the second vault in the chancel of St. Michan's, Dublin. Many of her children were baptized at St. Catharine's, and three, who died as infants, were buried at St. Michan's. The rest of her issue are detailed in the last-named Chancery Bill as follows: (1) Mathew, of whom presently; (2) Susanna, baptized 28 November, 1678, married Richard Sheridan, and died before 1727; Martha, unmarried in 1727; (4) Elinor, died intestate; (5) Frances, married James Stanton; (6) Katharine, married the Rev. Lucas Greene, M.A., Rector of Ballymachy, Co. Tipperary, and had issue; (7) Deborah, married the Rev. John Pigott; (8) Elizabeth, married John Curtis; (9) Mary, died intestate. The only son of Mathew French and Mary Meade was—

The Rev. Mathew French, who was baptized at St. Catharine's, Dublin, 20 January, 1684–5, and graduated B.A. at Trinity College, Dublin, 1703. He was collated Prebendary of Kilroot, Co. Antrim, 13 September, 1716, being next successor but one to Swift in that cure. I have not discovered to what family his wife belonged, but she seems to have predeceased him. His will, dated 12 March, 1719, was proved 7 July, 1722. He left three young children—a son, Mathew (dead before 1739—*vide* Chancery Bill, Tisdall *v.* Nixon, Fanning, and French), and two daughters and coheirs, Marianne (afterwards Mrs. Nixon) and Joanna (afterwards Mrs. Fanning). Marianne (or Mary Anne) French, the elder daughter, married (licence, 10 March, 1737) the Rev. Andrew Nixon, B.A., of Nixon Lodge, Belturbet, Vicar of Ahamlish, diocese of Elphin, youngest son of Thomas Nixon of Kingstown, Co. Fermanagh. She died in Grafton Street, Dublin, 15 March, 1775, leaving seven children; viz., (1) Humphrey Nixon of Nixon Lodge, J.P., High Sheriff County Cavan 1777, and County Fermanagh 1784, Lieutenant 51st Foot; married, 8 August, 1781, Anne, sister of the Right Hon. Sir John Stewart, Bart., of Ballygawley, Co. Tyrone, and died 12 June, 1810, leaving numerous descendants; (2) Mathew Nixon of Ballyhaise, married, 1769, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Reilly, and widow of Marshall Mee, and was buried 3 January, 1800; (3) Adam Nixon of Belturbet, died 1808; (4) George Nixon of Lurgan Lodge, Co. Cavan, and Graan, Co. Fermanagh, High Sheriff of the latter county 1785, died April 1805, leaving issue; (5) Anne Nixon, married, about 1765, Henry Swanzy of Avelreagh, Co. Monaghan, and died 4 February, 1822, having had numerous descendants; (6) Frances Nixon, died unmarried, October 1830, aged 80; (7) Barbara Nixon, married, 8 December, 1778, Isaiah Corry of Ballytrain, Co. Monaghan, brother of Thomas Corry of Rockcorry Castle, same county, and had issue.

MARIANNE,
WIFE OF THE REV. ANDREW NIXON
AND DAUGHTER OF THE REV.
MATHEW FRENCH.

From a miniature, dated [illegible], in possession of her descendant, the Rev. [illegible], Swanzy, Ivy Lodge, Newry.

The younger daughter and coheiress of the Rev. Mathew French was Joanna, who married (licence, 15 July, 1738) the Rev. Edward Fanning, B.A., Rector of Banagher and Dungiven, diocese of Derry, 1751–91. Many particulars of her descendants are given in *The Life of Thomas Reynolds* (two volumes: London, 1839). Mrs. Fanning had two daughters—Martha, the younger, married, 1762, Blennerhassett Grove; and Catherine, the elder, married William Witherington, and died April 1797, leaving six children:—(1) Edward Witherington, Lieut.-Colonel 9th Light Dragoons, died 1832; (2) Henry Witherington, Lieutenant same regiment, married, 1803, a daughter of General Bird; (3) Joanna, died unmarried; (4) Martha, married first (a runaway marriage), at St. Ann's, Dublin, 21 July, 1785, the famous Theobald Wolfe Tone, a Dublin barrister, who died 19 November, 1798, and had a son, William Theobald Wolfe Tone, Lieutenant 8th Royal Chasseurs, Legion of Honour, who wrote his father's *Life*; Mrs. Tone married, secondly, 19 August, 1816, Mr. Wilson; (5) Catherine, married, 1796, John Heavyside; (6) Harriet, married, 25 March, 1794, Thomas Reynolds of Kilkea Castle, Co. Kildare, who took a prominent part in the troubles of 1798; he died 18 August, 1836, and in 1839 a Vindication of his actions was published by his son Thomas, from which some of the foregoing facts are taken.

To return to the issue of Mathew French and Elinor his wife. His youngest son was—

Major Daniel French of Belturbet, High Sheriff County Cavan 1690, who was attainted by James II., and was active in the cause of William of Orange. In the spring of 1689 he set out from Belturbet with sixty horse, captured Sir Gerard Irvine, and sent him a prisoner to Lord Blayney (*Derry and Enniskillen in the Year 1689*, by Professor Witherow, page 192). In the Irish Civil Correspondence, State Papers, Dublin Castle, there is a letter from him, dated 5 August, 1702. He died that year, having married, 1685, Isabella, sister of Ambrose Bedel of Carn, Co. Cavan, and granddaughter of the Right Rev. William Bedel, the famous Bishop of Kilmore, 1629–42. She died in 1718 (will dated 21 June, proved 18 August), leaving three daughters. Susanna and Mary, the two youngest, married respectively the Rev. John Fletcher, B.A., and Mr. John Britton, Attorney of the Court of King's Bench; while the eldest, Elinor French, married (licence, 22 November, 1707) Captain John Stanford, *(jure uxoris)* of Carn, High Sheriff County Cavan 1734, who died 1745, leaving by her a son, Daniel, ancestor of the Stanfords of Carn, who now represent Bishop Bedel in the female line.

The foregoing notes, regarding a family more or less prominent in Dublin and the North in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, may be of interest to some of the readers of this Journal.

TO RULE THE NORTH:

Being a History of the Fort of Blackwater in Ulster,

SOMETIME CALLED PORTMORE.

By JOHN J. MARSHALL.

(Continued from page 118.)

WE are now upon the eve of the great war which Hugh O'Neill, Earl of Tyrone, and Hugh Roe O'Donnell waged against England, with but short intervals of negotiation or armistice, up till the close of Elizabeth's reign. 1595.

Hugh O'Neill combined in his person the qualities of a leader and general, with the capacity of a statesman. He had fought for the Queen, and had been trained in the English mode of warfare: he was, therefore, well aware of the advantage of discipline. As a consequence, his troops were the best trained and equipped of any that had hitherto been brought into the field. As a general, his tactics were of the Fabian order; and this caution may not have been without its effect upon the clansmen, whose want of determination in resisting hostile armies which invaded the territory of Tyrone contributed in no small degree to the final overthrow of their cause. On the other hand, Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who, previous to his election to the chieftainship, had been debarred from acquiring any military experience, by his detention as a hostage in Dublin Castle, nevertheless soon displayed those qualities which made for him a reputation as the most daring and resourceful guerilla leader that Ireland had yet seen.

Lord William Russell, when he arrived in Ireland to take over the Government from Fitzwilliam in 1594, found the country in a very disturbed condition. Leinster was far from quiet; Connacht was ready to break out at any moment, and required the iron hand of Bingham to preserve any semblance of order; while in Ulster O'Neill and O'Donnell were supreme.

Upon the arrival of the new Lord Deputy, O'Neill had appeared in Dublin, and made an humble submission, but his practice did not tally with his profession. Accordingly, an expedition under the command of Sir John Norris was sent against the northern chiefs. Norris was followed five days later by Russell with 2,200 foot and 550 horse. This force marched to Armagh, 1595.

"where in ground convenient two miles beyond the same, and within two miles of the Blackwater, his lordship encamped." While the camp was being pitched, the Lord-Deputy, taking certain troops of horse and some foot companies, "passed a certain pass between his camp and the Blackwater, to take view of the rebels, who made show upon the far side of the water of their forces. Few bullets were exchanged, but many railing speeches both in Irish and English. His camp was beat up in the night by the Irish, and finding the place rather warm, the next day made his army rise and lodge near Armagh in a place more plentiful of grass."[1]

The Irish had ever preferred fighting in the open to defending fortresses, believing that "a castle of bones was better than a castle of stones"; and it was in pursuance of this policy that Hugh O'Neill burnt Dungannon and razed the castle which he had erected there, so that should the English army penetrate so far into Tyrone they might find no buildings wherein to fortify themselves. When O'Neill found the invading force in his territory, he sent messengers to Hugh Roe O'Donnell, who immediately lent his assistance; and when the English army returned and pitched their camp beside Armagh, the Irish camp was pitched near them.[2]

1595. 23 June. Tyrone was now a proclaimed traitor, alternately fighting and negotiating with the Government. While these events were taking place, Turlough Lynagh died, and O'Neill lost no time in being formally installed as chief, which he was already in power and authority. Tyrone did not retain the Blackwater fort, which had been captured by his brother, Art MacBaron, but erected another on the opposite bank of the river overlooking the famous ford, and it was probably alongside this entrenchment of O'Neill's that the Irish "made show upon the far side of the water of their forces," when Lord-Deputy Russell rode out from his camp to view them.

1595. 3 September. Sir Henry Wallop, in a despatch to Burghley, states, "the stone that built the little castle at the Blackwater was brought from the ruins at Benburb."[3] This was the stone castle which was captured along with the wooden one by Art MacBaron.

Russell now thought that he had done all that the exigencies of the situation required, or the means at his disposal permitted, and accordingly handed over the pursuit of active operations in Ulster to Sir John Norris, who was

[1] Expedition of the Lord-Deputy against O'Neill and O'Donnell, 18 June to 17 July.—*Cal. Car. MSS.*

[2] Four Masters.

[3] These are described as "a defaced castle built by Shane O'Neyle upon the Blackwater, called Benburbe."—*A Description of the Present State of Ulster* (1586). The burning of Benburb took place in the autumn of 1566. Lord-Deputy Sydney, writing to the Queen under date of 12 November, reports "the death of Edward Vaughan and others in assaulting an island in a lough near Armagh (probably the present Loughgall). O'Neill's chief house of Benburb utterly burned."—*Cal. S.P.I.*

Turlough Lynagh, in his agreement with Hugh O'Neill in 1593, was to have his choice of Benburb or Curren, with a half ballybetagh of land (420 acres Irish), whichever he should choose; and previous to this appears to have lodged in the building, if habitable, or pitched his camp adjacent to it, in his negotiations with the English officials at the Blackwater fort.

Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, with an authority almost independent of the Lord-Deputy and Council. Norris, who had made for himself a reputation in the Low Countries as one of the greatest soldiers of his time, found himself utterly unable to achieve any decisive success against O'Neill, whose elusive tactics—

> "The feigned retreat, the nightly ambuscade,
> The daily harass and the fight delayed,—
> The long privation of the hoped supply,
> The tentless rest beneath the humid sky"—

wore out the spirits and courage of soldier and commander alike, while Tyrone still awaited the expected assistance from Spain.

Matters remained in this condition until the arrival of a new Lord-Deputy gave a fresh impetus to affairs. Thomas, Lord Burgh, the new civil and military governor of Ireland, had distinguished himself in Holland fighting against Spain, and upon his arrival in this country threw himself energetically into the task of stamping out the rebellion. Writing from his camp at Newry to Sir Robert Cecil, he says: "This day, God willing, I will march so far as to-morrow I will lodge on the Blackwater; and so I hope to work all night, as the next morning to 'beat the Diana' in the proud traitor's fort, which he hath made upon the ford. He hath fortified all the bogs as I must pass, and barricaded the passes of the woods, having provided for many retreats. I doubt not by God's help to chase him from them all, or, if he will resolve on any, as he boasts, to seize him where he is boldest. If he turn any part of that way I will follow to the utmost of all his strengths."[1] 1597. May. 1597. 12 July.

Burgh had under his command about 3,000 foot and 500 horse. He states that he could not discover with certainty the amount of Tyrone's forces, "for his people (as he falsely calls them) assemble daily"; but has ascertained that Tyrone has 1,000 more, and concludes his despatch with the pious aspiration—"God (since he will not be converted) confound him."

The Lord-Deputy, according to his programme, marched to the Blackwater, which he was fortunate in reaching without opposition, and there saw on the right bank of the river the ruins of the fort, "whence the Earl at his first entering into rebellion had by force expelled the English, as carefully as he would have driven poison from his heart."[2] 1597. 14 July.

Tyrone, when he had captured and razed the original fort, caused another to be erected on the opposite or left bank of the river, which the Four Masters term "a watching fort." A sketch of this second fort, erected by O'Neill, showing the English army in the act of assaulting it, is thus described in the *National Manuscripts of Ireland*:

"A body of English musketeers within the hedge fire at the defenders; another portion of the army is in the act of crossing the Blackwater, and the remainder in five lines, with banners displayed, advance to the river. At the

[1] *Cal. S.P.I.* [2] Fynes Moryson.

top of the plain is an entry: 'This fort is two hundred paces long, and forty paces within the bawn or enclosure.'" The drawing is preserved in the library of Trinity College, Dublin, and has been beautifully reproduced in *Fac-similes of the National Manuscripts of Ireland*. It would appear to be the work of William Soare, who was with Burgh at the Blackwater, and in a letter written from that place to Sir Ralph Lane, says: "I have also sent unto your Worship a draught of the taking of the passage of the Blackwater, which my Lord-Deputy most valiantly achieved, with the favour of God, upon Thursday in the morning before the break of day being the 14th of this month. I do know your Worship takes a delight to have actions described by the pen, which I have done in as good sort as I can."

The Lord-Deputy, upon consideration, thought that his best plan would be to surprise the fort, as he knew by report that there was a stronghold of some kind, but was without information as to its strength or how far Hugh O'Neill was prepared to defend it with his forces. He accordingly marched all Wednesday night with his army in three divisions. The vanguard, consisting of 400 foot and 100 horse, he led himself; Sergeant-Major Captain Turner commanded the battle, as the middle division was then termed, and Captain Price Ap Hugh the rearguard, the entire force consisting of 1,200 picked men and 300 horse. The site of the fort, which he reached by the break of day, was admirably chosen, being situated on a bold bluff rising immediately above the river and overlooking the ford. The height is now crowned with a couple of farmhouses, and not a trace of either fort remains.

Burgh thus describes it: "I perceived it to be a straight retrenchment and plain curtain without flank, excepting two, one at the one end and like at the other of their defences: both which were blinded so soon as a man had passed half the water, and from the rampart itself was least danger, if one recovered to the foot and would direct according to the commodity."

The Lord-Deputy, therefore, determined to try the effect of a surprise, in the form of an immediate assault, by which he hoped to carry it before Hugh O'Neill, who was encamped not far distant, could come to the assistance of the defenders. The assault is graphically described in a letter from Edward Loftus to his father, the Archbishop of Dublin: "Upon Wednesday night, before the date of this letter, my Lord-Deputy marched from camp three miles, on the south side of the Blackwater, close unto the river side, where he staid until the break of day, the vanguard was contended for by Saint Lawrence and one Turnor, brother to the Sergeant-Major, the which my Lord-Deputy hearing, said he would soon end the controversy, and so without stay ran as fast as his horse would carry him, to the river side, where he alighted, and was the sixth man that entered the river on foot. He was entertained with three score shot at his coming thither, but all did escape save one horseboy that was slain upon the height. The reason whereof we

did afterwards perceive to be the ill disposing of their flanker holes, which only beat the descent of the hill, and left the ford unguarded. Before the trench the traitors had made a wall of great stakes, hard wattled, at least four score (paces) long, and two men's height, which my Lord and those that went with him pulled down a pike's length, to make way for the rest, which would no doubt have been dangerous, if the horsemen had not taken a ford beneath the fort, which being done and perceived by the enemy, they forsook their hold, and betook them to their fastness, which was very near them. They entertained skirmish with us all that day with loss on both sides."[1]

Although taken by surprise and their fort captured by the celerity of Burgh's operations, the chieftains in arms against him were not deficient in either men or munitions of war, and in no mood for permitting the Queen's army to boast that O'Neill and O'Donnell had allowed them to return unfought. Accordingly when Burgh had on "Friday assembled most of the soldiers to hear a sermon and pray to God," his outposts were sharply attacked. The English army, which as usual was composed of about two-thirds Irish, was described by their leader as "the rawest army that ever prince so long paid. The common soldier is willing and the officers may mend with use"—which sounds remarkably like some of our generals' despatches during the recent Boer war. The result of this want of discipline was that the foot in camp, whose religious exercises were thus rudely disturbed, fell to arms in very disorderly fashion, and the horse were equally disorderly, so that while the Lord-Deputy "gave orders to some, others brake away, especially certain Cornets of horse." The strength of the attacking party was estimated at 400 shot[2] and 80 horse. A lieutenant with a party of shot was ordered to drive the enemy from the bog and woodside, but being unable to effect this, the Lord-Deputy sent the Sergeant-Major, Captain Turner, with a body of horse across the ford to make their way up the Armagh side of the river towards Benburb, the intention being to force the enemy from the ground by attacking them in the rere; Captain Turner's instructions being, that, if he found the ground suitable, to push them forward to the pass behind Benburb, and if he saw that he could enter the pass pell mell with them, to enter; also, he was to be sure and preserve an open line of retreat. This movement was carried out successfully, but in the ardour of combat the Camp-Master forgot the caution he had received, and, contrary to orders, allowed himself and the men under his command to be drawn so far within the pass that he lost his life. A number of friends and relatives of Lord Burgh, who had volunteered on this expedition, "greedy of service," as he terms it, accompanied Captain Turner. These were—Vaughan; his brother-in-law, Mr. Waller; his two nephews, Read and Ashley; his cousin Clare, his cousin Tirwhitt, Mr. Evans, and Mr. Beresford. The gentlemen adventurers did their duty gallantly, but

[1] *Nat. MSS. Ireland.* [2] Musketeers.

horse and lance were of but small avail in that narrow pass, where the felled trees and interlaced branches rendered progress all but impossible, and every trunk concealed an Irish marksman, the woods swarming with lighter armed kerne, whose casting spears at short range were no whit less deadly than the good bullets into which Hugh O'Neill had cast the lead roofing of his house at Dungannon. While affairs are in this state, news is brought to the Deputy of the perilous position of his army—the loss of their leader, Vaughan killed, Read and Ashley sore hurt, Clare had his horse killed under him, so too had Beresford, who is himself slain. "All the men broken and amazed, and the traitors still in blood," so the report ran. Burgh says: "I looked not on dead folks, nor remembered any moving of nature, but considered the reparation of this accident, and firstly I gathered these dismayed people together, drew up Captain St. Lawrence, and Captain Flower, and some other officers with their shot. I brought them into ranks, and because I would not have the villains proud, I applied the best of my capacity and courage to uphold the honour of Her Majesty's action. I therefore charged again, made these rebels run, and put to the sword a number of them even at the face of their camp."

While the Lord-Deputy was retrieving the fortune of battle, he left the camp in charge of Sir Henry Bagenal, whom in a later despatch he commends as a careful and good officer to Her Majesty.

The killed and wounded were brought back, of which, besides Burgh's private friends and followers, there were not above ten killed; but of these, three belonged to Kildare's horse, two of whom were his foster brothers, for whom the Earl was very much grieved. The Lord-Deputy goes on to say, "My Lord (Kildare) himself is not well, and I think I must send to convoy him homewards. He hath carried himself very honorably, and came with the horse the night I forced the half moon upon the ford. I am glad his Lordship was not in the head of the horse this last skirmish, for he was forward in every way."[1]

The Earl of Kildare did return homeward, but died when he reached Drogheda; his death no doubt accelerated by grief for the loss of his foster brothers—the most sacred and binding tie in Celtic Ireland. His body was borne to Kildare, and there the Geraldine was laid to rest with his ancestors.[2]

The fort thus loosely held for O'Neill had been at the time of its capture in charge of some of the prominent Leinster rebels, who had fled to Tyrone when their own province became too hot to hold them. Phelim MacFeagh was a son of the noted Wicklow chieftain, Feagh MacHugh O'Byrne; Brian Reagh was one of the O'Mores of Leix, and Kavanagh (also a member of a noted sept), who had lately returned from Spain.[3]

1597. 23 July. It took a longer time to repair and put the fort in a fitting state of defence than Burgh at first imagined, and the labour on the works and entrenchments

[1] *Nat. MSS. Ireland.* [2] Four Masters: Moryson. [3] *Cal. S.P.I.*

was not by any means to the liking of the soldiers, sundry of whom deserted and fled towards the Pale.[1] While the fortifications were going on upon the banks of the Blackwater, the army had frequent skirmishes with the men under Tyrone, who, in the forcible language used by the Lord-Deputy in his despatches, is described as "the dishonestest rebel of the world so he is the most cowardly, never making any fight, but bogging with his shot, and flying from bush to bush." This account hardly tallies with the severe handling that Burgh's army had received a few days' previously at Drumfleugh, which Tyrone, in a despatch to the King of Spain, not unreasonably claimed as a victory. "On Friday, July 29th, they so far invested the Earl, that by confession of his own men they lost 200; and at three or four other accounts he has had blows of 50 or upward each time." This statement by the English commander of the Earl of Tyrone's losses must be taken with a large pinch of salt. The Irish army was the best disciplined and armed that had ever opposed the forces of the Government. O'Neill was a wary, experienced, and skilful leader, whose men were thoroughly acquainted with the country, and the fighting was in their own particular mode of warfare; while Burgh's army, by his own confession, was thoroughly inefficient. Therefore, if the gallant Lord-Deputy did not kill or capture all that he claims, it is wonderful that he accomplished so much, considering the obstacles both within and without with which he had to contend. 1597. 31 July.

"On Sunday night he (Lord Burgh) gave orders to some of Marshal Bagenal's horsemen, who were acquainted with the country, to dismount, and burn Dungannon town and all the rebel's mills, which exploit, to the great annoyance of the Earl of Tyrone, was executed, and the party returned safely." 1597. 31 July.

The Lord-Deputy had intended to penetrate farther into Tyrone, and perhaps plant a garrison at Dungannon, but lack of provisions prevented his making any further attempt, as at the time of his return (2 August) he had not a single head of cattle left. He was therefore obliged to dislodge from the fort, leaving what men and munition he could afford, and march to Newry, there to await the expected supplies out of the Pale. "Till they come," says Fenton, "his Lordship is driven to feed his army with biscuit and good words; in other sort he has no means to sustain them, which is no small crossing of this great action now in hand. As soon as the beeves come the army returns to the Blackwater to cast up another fort in the place where the old fort was, and to leave a strong garrison in them both, able to keep and free the passage against all enemies, and also to make sallies into the rebel's country, and so to spoil his creaghts. Hope this last fort will be perfected in six or seven days, and then if his Lordship be furnished with any convenient proportion of beef, he will set upon Monaghan and Cavan."[2] 1597. 2 August.

The projected fort on the site of the first one thrown up by Essex was not

[1] *Cal. S.P.I.* [2] Sir Geoffrey Fenton to Sir R. Cecil. *Cal. S.P.I.*

destined to be erected; and this despatch clearly shows that it was the fort or earthwork thrown up by O'Neill on what is now the Tyrone bank of the river opposite to Blackwatertown, which, after being captured by Burgh, was strengthened and rendered defensible. Meantime the army, owing to scarcity of provisions, had been forced to retire to the frontier town of Newry, there to await revictualling. The Lord-Deputy sent Sir Geoffrey Fenton back to the Pale to have his wants remedied, but the country was so poor as to be unable to afford the required assistance, and Lecale, to which he applied for 200 beeves, was in a similar case; while, to the disgust of the officers and Government officials, the rebels sent their creaghts[1] into their fastnesses, and lay between them and the English army, so that it was not possible to subsist by preying upon the enemy, thus rendering perfectly futile the Napoleonic maxim of "making war support war," which process would have eminently suited the frugal Elizabethan Government. "There being no cattle to be had in the Pale, so the Council had to get Dublin Butchers to go into the shires and pay double price—38/– the beef.[2] They were sent to Dundalk, thence to be driven to Newry."[3]

This much-needed help enabled Burgh to revictual and reinforce with men the Blackwater fort. Tyrone did not make any direct attack on the relieving force, but contented himself with skirmishing, in which there was not five hurt on the English side, and probably on O'Neill's side the hurt was just as light.

During this time negotiations were going on between Burgh and O'Neill, but that wary chieftain was merely amusing the Governor in order to gain time, while awaiting the arrival of the hoped-for succour from Spain. The Lord-Deputy returned to Dublin, but the cares of government, coupled with the hardships of campaigning, had broken down his health, and he writes from "the camp towards Cavan" regarding his state at this time: "Extreme faintness throws me into my bed."[4]

1597.
16 August.

When Burgh was compelled to leave Blackwater fort by scarcity of victuals, he left in command Captain Thomas Williams, a gallant and experienced officer, but under the circumstances could leave the garrison no great store of provisions, while, to make matters worse, the Deputy made the strategical mistake of abandoning Armagh,[5] which had been garrisoned up till this time, and would have formed a suitable half-way house, from which it might have been conveniently provisioned. This left the country right up to Newry in the hands of O'Neill, without a check such as Armagh would have furnished, and rendered the position of an isolated post on the banks of the Blackwater

[1] Herds of cattle. Used in its general sense, it signifies both cattle and their owners, who drove them from place to place over the country as it afforded convenient pasturage, and lived in huts or shelters of branches.

[2] *Cal. S.P.I.* [2] Used as singular of beeves (cattle). [4] *Cal. S.P.I.*

[5] Sir Thomas Norreys to Burghley, 7 November. *Cal. S.P.I.* Lords-Justices and Council to Privy Council, 29 November. *Cal. S.P.I.*

most precarious, being besieged by O'Neill the moment Burgh withdrew his forces.

The Lord-Deputy being informed of the investment of the fort by O'Neill, made his arrangements for relieving it as quickly as affairs permitted, and writes from Drogheda to Sir Robert Cecil, stating that he was presently going to Dundalk, and thinks that he will make such a show there as will keep Tyrone "in attent."[1] "The latter knows Lord Burgh must victual the fort by October 10th." 1597. 19 September.

He thought Tyrone would unite his strength with that of O'Donnell and fight, as he could not honourably allow Burgh to victual the fort without opposition, and assured Sir Robert that if Tyrone were resolved he would hear of good knocks, and concludes with the pathetic request, "Wish well to my revictualling the Blackwater, which is tender to me, as my first-born child," and promised at his return to write fully. Only his ashes returned from that journey, to be laid amongst England's dead in Westminster Abbey, for the spirit of the gallant soldier and faithful servant of the Queen had returned to Him who gave it.

While these preparations were going on for the relief of the fort, now closely leaguered by O'Neill, he was not idle, and was probably better served with information than the Government. He resolved, therefore, to recapture the fort before the Deputy could relieve and strengthen it, and to this end neglected no opportunity of taking it by assault or strategy.[2]

The assault was made with great determination by a body of the best-trained and most resolute men amongst Tyrone's forces; and, according to the English report, before setting out upon their enterprise they received the Sacrament, and were sworn "not to abandon the enterprise till they had carried the fort."[3] Notwithstanding these precautions—if they took place, and it is quite in accordance with the spirit of the age that they did—the attack failed owing to the gallantry and ability of Captain Williams, who urged his men to fight for their Queen or be for ever disgraced, and with a lighted linstock in his hand threatened to blow all up rather than that the fort should be taken. Thus encouraged, every man that was able to stand and hold a weapon stood to it and cried out: "We will die with honour to the last man!"[4] The assailants used ladders which they had constructed to hold five men abreast, but the defenders, in anticipation of an attack, had deepened the trench, so that when the ladders came to be used they were found to be too short, and their utmost efforts did not enable them to effect a lodgment in the fort, while, to complete their confusion, two field pieces filled with musket bullets were trained on them and made havoc in their ranks. The attacking party was repulsed, leaving behind them thirty-four slain, besides what killed and 1597. 2 October.

[1] Attention. [2] Four Masters. [3] [illegible]
[4] Cosbie's book on [illegible]

wounded they carried away.[1] The Irish account admits that thirty of their men were slain in this attack.[2] In addition, Captain Williams captured all their scaling ladders, some thirty in number, and other furniture.

This defeat rendered the besiegers chary of again venturing upon an open attack, and the siege was turned into a strict blockade. The dangerous position of the fort caused the Deputy to push forward with all haste to its relief, notwithstanding the fact that when he reached Armagh he fell dangerously sick of an Irish ague, but dauntlessly pressed on with the cavalry in advance, hoping to effect a surprise as on a previous occasion, but did not come in contact with the enemy until he had arrived at the Blackwater, "where he fell in with a troop of horse and a body of infantry of O'Neill's people," with whom he had a sharp engagement, but his foot opportunely coming up at this juncture enabled him to reach the fort.

1597. 6 October.

Upon being informed of the determined assault that had been repulsed by the garrison, Burgh addressed the Constable and soldiers, greatly commending both him and them for their good service.[3] The fort was now revictualled for the time being, and 300 men left as a garrison, most of them being fresh, to replace those who were broken down by the privations and hardships of the siege. It had been the Lord-Deputy's intention to have penetrated farther into the heart of O'Neill's country, but his sickness increased so much that he was obliged to return on the next day, being borne in a litter to Armagh, and thence to Newry. O'Neill had kept up a constant fire and attack on the English army during the night.[4]

1597. 7 October.

1597. 13 October.

This illness proved fatal; and in her efforts TO RULE THE NORTH, England had sacrificed another of her sons. He passed away on 13 October, leaving O'Neill and O'Donnell as far from being subdued as ever.

1597. 31 October.

After the Lord-Deputy's exploit in revictualling the fort, O'Neill made the blockade more strict than ever, and on this date marched past, with some 200 horse and 300 foot, on his way to Magherlecoo, where he intended to lie until his risings out had assembled, when it was his purpose to make a foray into the Pale. In passing by the fort, he sent one of his Council to say that he desired to speak with Williams, and the latter sent word that if Tyrone came on one side of a bog, with three or four horsemen, he would come on the other. After setting watches, they met. Tyrone's first demand was that Williams would go to the Council at Dublin, for he desired to live "at quiet," and would put in any security for Williams passing hither and back again. However, Captain Williams did not see his way to comply with this slight request of Tyrone, having doubtless very sufficient reasons for refusing to leave his post; but not to be outdone in politeness and courtesy by the astute Earl, he offered, upon sufficient reason, to send a messenger. After

[1] Jorney to the Blackwater.
[2] Four Masters.
[3] Jorney to the Blackwater.
[4] *Cal. S.P.I.* Four Masters.

some conversation about loyalty, they talked about scaling the fort, and Tyrone confessed that he had lost 400 men through Williams; but when asked upon what grounds he wished a message sent to the Council, he merely gave an evasive answer. Burgh could not have placed any great store of provisions in the fort when he relieved it—doubtless what he could hurriedly gather up; and in the despatch already quoted, Williams asks to be victualled, and goes on to say that "they have no drink, nor can any come to them. Neither can they get any wood without fighting for it, the enemy's guard are so strong about them. One night, since the Lord-Deputy was with them, they went forth and killed 'a great gentleman' and 8 more of their guard." He concluded with an appeal for victuals, and said if it came to fighting, with God's help they would discharge the parts of honest men.[1]

(To be continued.)

Ulster Bibliography.

By E. R. McC. DIX.

STRABANE (Supplemental).

I SUBJOIN two further titles, one found in going through the valuable catalogues of John O'Daly, the well-known author, publisher, and bookseller in Dublin some forty years ago; the other acquired lately by me.

Perhaps some of the readers of this Journal could afford information about Dr. Kelso, and if he was a native of or resident in Strabane.

1786. Treatise on Elementary Air. Hamilton Kelso, M.D. 12mo.
[*Vide* J. O'Daly's Sale Catalogue No. 34, item 395.]

[1798.] Co. of Donegal. Presentments. April Assizes. *John Alexander.* Folio. 16 pp. Sigs. A to D, in twos.
[E. R. McC. Dix.]
N.B. Imperfect; wants Sig. B.

MONAGHAN (Supplemental).

I also give below another item of Monaghan printing lately acquired by me.

1796. The Famous English Archer; or, Robert, Earl of Huntington, commonly called *Robin Hood, of Sherwood.* 12mo. 7 pp. Folds in fours. Woodcut on title page. Stitched, with blue paper cover.
[E. R. McC. Dix.]
N.B. Has an original preface dated "Augt. 1796. Monaghan."

"Hugh Roe O'Donnell": an Irish Historical Masque.

"And in the chilly, far-off northern land,
By ways past telling, formed a gentle band;
With one consent, and like one man, they planned
To visit thee and thine, and let you know
The loving comradeship they would bestow.
Brave, proud Ultonia hither sends to-day
Her gallant children here to act their play;
In gentle bonds they would unite once more
Ulster and Leinster, the Lagan and the Nore!"

From the Prologue spoken by the Lady Ikerrin.

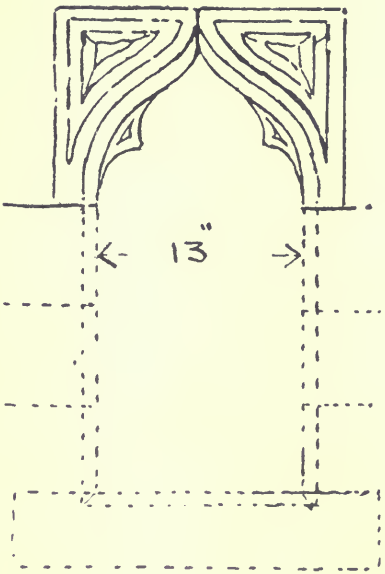
THIS was a play specially written by Standish O'Grady for the boys living at the Cave Hill, near my own residence. It was printed in Belfast for private circulation, and consisted of twelve acts, depicting the capture of Hugh Roe at Rathmullan, his captivity in Dublin, his escape from Bermingham Tower, his flight in the snow over the Wicklow mountains to O'Byrne's Castle, and the death of Art O'Neill; his ride through the "Gates of the North" past Slieve Gullion, his triumph in battle, and finally his installation at Kilmacrennan. The performance took place in the woods of Sheestown, County Kilkenny, the residence of Captain the Honourable Otway Cuffe, in the open air, on the night of the 15 August, 1902. The scenery was shown by a lantern from behind a huge screen, surrounded by a high ruined arch. Each picture was from a photograph or drawing of the actual place referred to in the play, coloured to life. Great side-lights illuminated the figures on the raised stage in the front of the screen, the actors wearing accurate costumes of the period. Thousands of spectators were present, and the performance was received with great enthusiasm. Irish pipers and a harper supplied the music, and songs and choruses were numerous throughout the play in their fitting places. The arms and banners were correctly appropriate. Nothing could have surpassed the success of the play, perfect in every feature and highly favoured in all respects. A group of boys have thus conclusively proved what can be done in their own country with healthy and natural surroundings, their own past history affording them ample and loving scope for their abilities. A new life will come into the peasantry of Ireland if such masques are to be repeated. In the present case a double good was accomplished. Southern folk loved the northern lads, and the northern lads made many southern friends, and to both all Ireland was one again.

FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

The Abbey Church of Bangor, County Down.

By FRANCIS JOSEPH BIGGER.

LAST summer the old church of Bangor was put into condition for divine service, and the outside thoroughly repaired and rough-casted, the old coat being removed. At the same time the tower was underpinned and grouted at the north-west corner, where serious defects were noticed. The whole structure is now well preserved, and likely to remain so for many years to come. This reflects great credit upon the Dean of Down and his vestry.



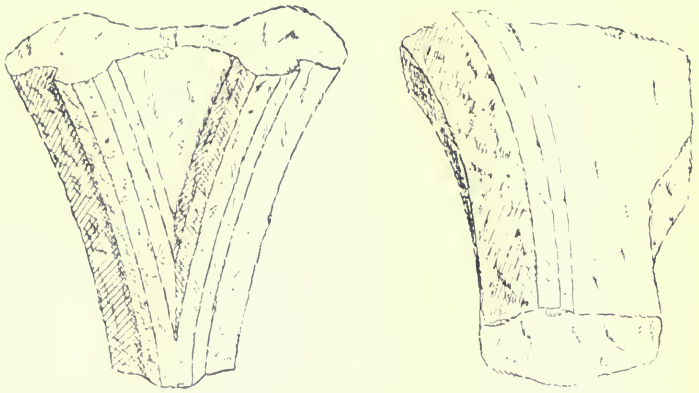
Old Window Head in Tower

NORTH WALL.

From a drawing by Henry Seaver.

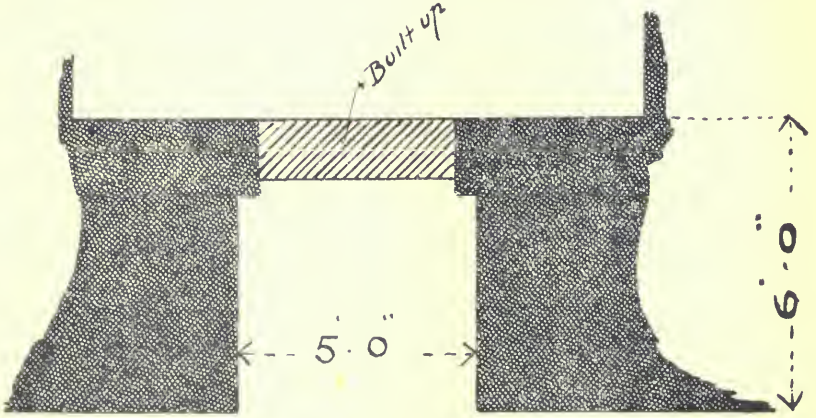
During these alterations my attention was called to several features which the plaster had previously obscured. High above the outside gallery door, on the north side of the tower, the carved head of a small window was found built into the wall: it is here reproduced. Why it was so preserved I cannot say, as it is not of use, and is of much older date than any at present appearing in the church or tower, and was doubtless a part of the older building. It has now been revealed, and left as a feature in the

tower. Two carved stones, also portions of the earlier church, have been found in the churchyard: one, an intersecting portion of a mullion of what



PORTION OF MULLION AND SEGMENT OF ARCH FROM BANGOR ABBEY.
From drawings by Philip Reynolds.

must have been a rather large window (see illustration); the other stone is a segment of a pointed arch, perhaps of a door (see illustration). Both these stones are now preserved in the church. At the ground-level of the south wall of the tower a built-up archway was observed, which, on being opened up, revealed an inner arch (see illustration next page) of a trefoil design. This opened into the porch, and was doubtless the old south door before the present

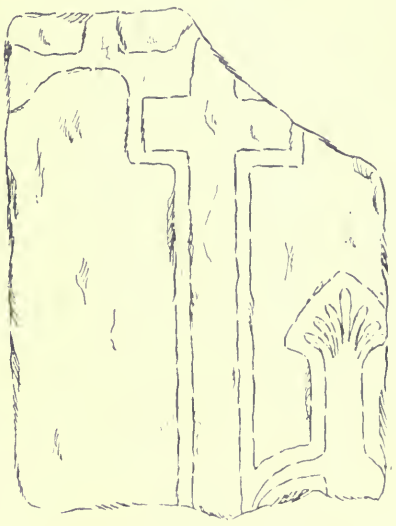


Plan

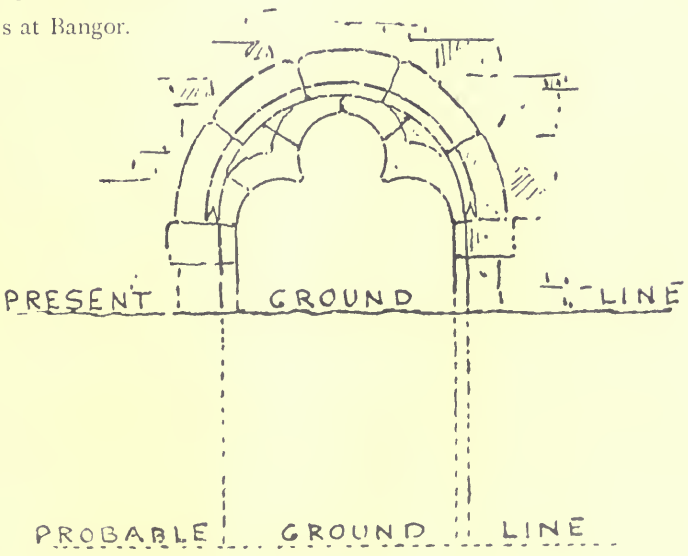
OF ARCHWAY INTO TOWER.
Henry Seaver, Architect.

large west door of a later character was constructed. This arch has not been built up again, but wisely left exposed. Above this arch traces of two old windows were observed, but too indefinite to be left unplastered. I have no doubt but

many other fragments, if not the foundations themselves, of the pre-reformation church are incorporated into the present building. It is interesting to note even these few stones of the old abbey—a place where it was long considered that not even a fragment of sculpture remained. I have also to record another Norman cross slab, now preserved at Rathgael House, where it has been kept since its discovery in the wall of an adjoining cottage that was removed. It is 19 in. long and $14\frac{1}{2}$ in. broad, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick, and is accurately shown in the annexed illustration. The handle of a sword appears, so it was probably the covering for a knight's grave. One of the cross slabs preserved in the Abbey Church has the handle of a pair of shears carved upon it, so we have now examples of both these emblems at Bangor.



CROSS SLAB FROM BANGOR ABBEY, PRESERVED AT RATHGAEL HOUSE.
From a drawing by Philip Reynolds.



Old Entrance to Tower

SOUTH SIDE.
From a drawing by Hon. [illegible]

The Black Family.

EDITED BY ISAAC W. WARD.

DR. JOSEPH BLACK.

From an engraving in the possession of C. H. Brett.

BENN, in his *History of the Town of Belfast* (1877, pp. 522–4) gives a short account of the Black family, in which he refers to Dr. Joseph Black, the celebrated Professor of Chemistry in Edinburgh University,[1] as being one of that family, who, although he was born at Bordeaux, very probably received his elementary education at the old Classical School in Church Lane (then called Schoolhouse Lane), situated at the rear of the Corporation Church in High Street; also that two of his brothers, George and Samuel Black, were each several times Sovereign of Belfast in the last quarter of the eighteenth century. Benn also gives a copy of a letter, dated at Belfast, 19 August, 1723, written by John Black *(Secundus)*, merchant, to his kinsman, the Laird of Lamont, in Scotland, and quotes an extract from his reply, with some comments. Benn, however, transcribes John Black's letter in modernized spelling. It is now given exactly as it appears in the original letter in the possession of Colonel G. R. S. Black, Harrow-on-the-Hill, a descendant of the family. The reply of the Laird of Lamont is given in full in the present paper, as well as copies of some letters and extract from a diary of John Black *(Tertius)*, son of the above John Black. To these we append a few notes, in the hope that they may prove of interest to the readers of this Journal.

To the Laird of Lamont,

In neither Coole [Cowhall] North britan.

Belf. August the 19th 1723.

hon^ble S^r

I being defcended from the Antient name of black from Scotland for some ages; but my father, and many Relaitons being Removed by death and to other countrys, God is pleafed yet to continue me, a survivour, altho, very Infirm, and about 76 years of age.

[1] Since this paper was written, the President of the British Association (Professor James Dewar, F.R.S.), in his parting remarks at the close of its meeting in Belfast, 17 September, 1902, said that "the great Joseph Black was educated in Belfast before he went to the University of Edinburgh. Black certainly was the founder of modern chemistry: he was the first man to apply the balance; he was the first man to reveal and explain those interactions of heat and cold which were a mystery up till his time."

I have bein an Inhabitant in this place for about 60 years, except some Intervalls, when I went abroad to france, holand, and the west Indees, &c. all which time I have bein engaged in merchandizinge.

I was comfortably marry^d to one of the name of Eccles, by whom I have 5 sonns, and 2 Daughters, yet alive, all the former brought up in france, and merchandizinge, one of them settled a factor, and mary^d in bord^x [Bordeaux] above 28 years, and hath a family of 6 children, another is honr^d to be Kinge georgs Confull in Cadiz in Spain, where he enjoys both great honor and Riches, having a younger bro. a confiderabl facto^r, with him for a companion. another was brought up at the Colledg in glafgow, and now abroad, and the 5th with me, and one daughter, the other well maryed here to a merc^ht and wee all underftandinge that we have an Intreft; by Alyance In y^r honorble famely, is very defirous; of any opertunity at hom or abrod, to demonftrat our dutyfull Refpects to any conferned.

My Sonn, whoe is his Maj^tie Consoll intreats the favor of you, to Kno the origenall that the black hath in the honorable family of the Antiant family of Lamont, and likewise y^r coatt of arms, which pray aford me, by the Impreffion of y^r seall within a letter, for which I and mine shall Remain most thankfull.

In the Intrem pray pardon this freedome, and upon any ocation commande, honorable sir, y^r oblidged most humble Servant,

JOHN BLACK.

(Addressed) to Mr. John Black, Merchant, Belfast, in reply to the letter he had written to the Laird of Lamont, Nether Cowhall, North Britain, 19 August, 1723:

Kilferran. 19th September 1723.

Sir,—I received yours of the date August 19th, which afforded me a good deal of satisfaction to find that neither absence for a long time from the native country of your forefathers, nor the difference between your sirname and mine, which is only in sound, have been able to make you forget the family and stock of people you are truly descended from.

I am very well pleased providence has been so kind to yourself and children as to spare you till you have seen the most of them well-provided, and the rest, I hope in a fair way of being so. You tell me your son, who has the honour of being his Majesty King George's consul at Cadiz, wants to know when the Blacks descended from the family I represent, and how they came to have their name changed from Lamont to that under which they now go; in compliance to which reasonable request, please take an account of both as follows: Lamont had a son about 400 or 500 years ago, whose hair, as we have it handed down by tradition, was very black, on which account he was called a "Ghiolle dugh," which is in English the Black Lad; his son, again, was called "Mac a Ghiolle dugh," in English the Black Lad's Son, and so was his posterity ever since called with us, of whom there is a pretty good number

in Cowhall, and in other parts of the Highlands; but such of them as went to the Lowlands, England, Ireland, or other kingdoms, called themselves Blacks, being a literal translation of Dugh into English. And this branch of the family of Lamont were so very zealous and careful to preserve its memory, that about 300 or 400 years ago, when it was represented by a man of vast profuseness and extravagance, who had spent the whole interest to one rood of land, they cast him over-board of a boat when he was drinking, and just when he was glorying in his former follies, and promising himself to make an end of the little that remained; this they did lest there should be no memory left of the family they were descended from, and immediately went to the Isle of Mann, where the heir was, carried him home, and with their help together with such others of his friends and well-wishers as were in the country, dispossessed a son of Argyle's who had taken possession of his estate, so that I stand very much obliged to my friends the Blacks.

It only remains, now, that I give you an account of my coat of arms, which is a white lion rampant in a green field. Our supporters are two wild men; as for a Crest, none with us is allowed that piece of honour but nobility. The motto is "Ne Parcas nee Spernas."

I want a seal for my arms at present, having, before I received your letter, complimented a friend at a distance with it; but the first time I go to Edinburgh shall cause to cut one and send it to you.

I shall not trouble you further now, but conclude with my best wishes to yourself and children, assuring you that none can rejoice more at their prosperity and preferment than, Sir, your very obedient friend,

L. LAMONT.

NOTE. The original letter (now in the possession of Col. G. R. S. Black, Harrow-on-the-Hill) was apparently written by an amanuensis, and was only signed by L. Lamont. It will be observed that the spelling appears more like that of the present day than was usual at the above period. Benn (as already stated) merely gives an extract from the letter, and the substance of the remainder, with a passing comment.

We now add some additional old correspondence between members of the Black family, and extracts from diaries, which have been kindly placed at our disposal by present representatives of the family.

Extract of letter dated "Bordeaux, 16 Novembr. 1754," from John Black *(Tertius)* to his son, George Black, Belfast:

"I with pleasure see the new N. E. street[1] is att last opened to give dwellings to some more of your soe increased Belfast inhabitants butt why with these angles and curves att each end I leave to the projectors to give a reason, the east side in my opinion is the most preferable for the view into the bay gardening &c. perhaps some people may alsoe think the linnen hall[2]

[1] The present Donegall Street, at first named Linen Hall Street (from the new Brown Linen Hall, and was opened [illegible] year 1754).

[2] The Brown Linen Hall was first erected in 1754 on what was afterwards (1774) occupied by Saint Anne's Church [illegible] the new Belfast Cathedral). The Brown Linen Hall was transferred in 1773 to the site on opposite side of the street, near the old Exchange.

placed there may be a little too distant from the towns center to serve for a merchant exchange[1] for yr. bankers amongst all these useful improvements I heartily wish you were well furnished with convenient Lodgings for you for your dear Armia[2] and my dear little thriveing Johny Black to pass winters close warm and comfortably and over the bridge for a pleasant airing spring or summers walk. To my worthy good old friend Mr. John Gordon[3] I some time ago proposed that in imitation of Mr. Js. McCartney[4] the noble family might advantageously employ some share of their soe vastly increased rents in takeing in the north side of the dock and graving bank[5] by a wall towards the channell as far as opposite the rope walk closed in there alsoe by a wall leaving an opening for warren street east as far as the channell &c &c. Its well the projected Canal[6] is in a promising way I heartily wish it good and speedy success butt you doe nott tell me where it is to be carried westerly from the Lagan to join the Lough I presume it will be betwixt Moyra & Lurgan the flood that happened ought to forewarn the undertakers against other the lyke accidents in making deeper and more solid weir foundations.

"Lett alsoe your worthy Majistrat Mr. S. Banks[7] be assured the continuance of my respectfull esteem. I am persuaded he will recommend the removall of all publick nusances as much as possible slaughter houses, etc. towards the

[1] During the middle of the eighteenth century the present Joy's Entry was called Exchange Alley, from a small Exchange building, situate in the rere of where the shop of Johnston, the umbrella-maker, is now situated (previously Henry Greer's, the bookseller), which was approached by stone steps to the first storey. A Merchants' Exchange was not, however, erected until two years after the Earl of Donegall's second visit to Belfast in 1767, when he came to grant leases. It stood at the junction of North Street and Donegall Street. The foundation-stone was laid by Lord Donegall's law agent, Charles Henry Talbot, of the Middle Temple, on Monday, 21 August, 1769. After three-quarters of a century, it was rebuilt for the Belfast Banking Company in 1845, and is the present headquarters of that company.

[2] George Black's wife was Arminella Campbell, niece of Hill Willson of Purdysburn, to whom he was married in the old Corporation Church, High Street, 22 January, 1753.

[3] John Gordon, agent to the Earl of Donegall, advertised in the *Belfast News-Letter* of 5 March, 1754, about the erection of the new Brown Linen Hall, and about the making of bricks for building purposes, the standard of size being 9½ ins. by 4½ ins. by 2¼ ins.

[4] Isaac Macartney had built the new quays about 1712, called the George's Quay, along the south side of the Shankill river up to the old quay near Church Lane, and the Hanover Quay (afterwards called Custom House Quay), along the Lagan from the angle of George's Quay to the old Long Bridge.

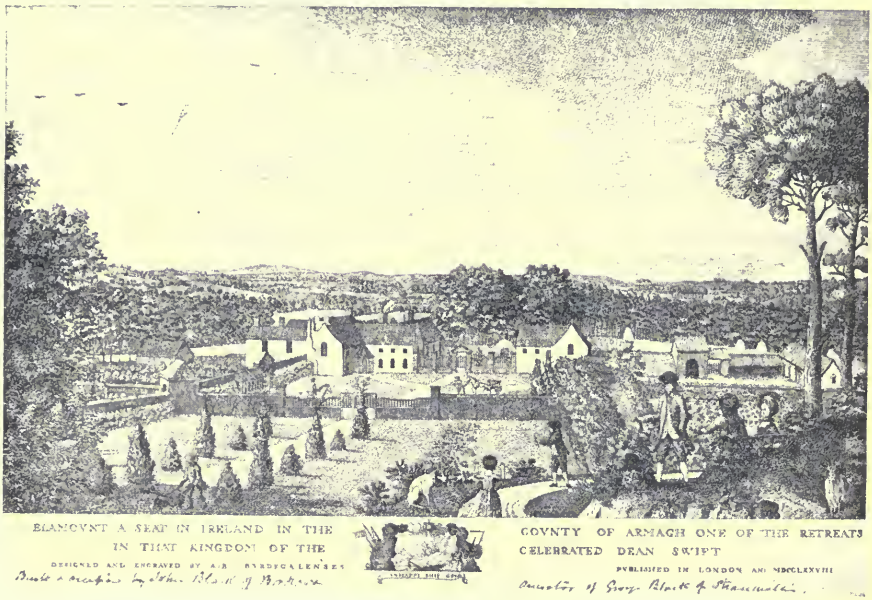
[5] This suggestion was to complete the quayage line on the north side of the Shankill river, opposite George's Quay; but it was not until fifteen years afterwards that Thomas Greg built a new dock, and opened a new quay on the south side of the old salt-works at the end of Waring Street, and he laid the foundation-stone in August 1769, naming it Chichester Quay. This was afterwards extended round the Lagan frontage, where it was first called Merchants' Quay, and along the north side of the Shankill river, opposite George's Quay, but was finally called Chichester Quay round into High Street, and the inlet to Waring Street was commonly called Lime Kiln Dock, from the lime works established there.

[6] The Lagan Canal was commenced in 1754, when over 500 men began work near Stranmillis. It was not opened until September 1763, and then only so far as Lisburn.

[7] Stewart Banks was a prominent man, and much respected in Belfast, during the latter half of the eighteenth century. He was Sovereign this year from Michaelmas and the following ones, also 1758, 1762, 1769, 1771, and 1778. He died April 1780 at 3, Castle Place, aged 57 years. It was probably his sister who was married to John Black, [illegible] of Bordeaux. The Parish Church register records that John Black, of Bordeaux, was married to Jane Banks [illegible] the old Corporation Church, Belfast, 21 March, 1780. The lady was a niece of Sir John Blackwood and daughter of Thomas Banks, who was Sovereign in 1729, and died in 1740.

shore and the frequent cleaning the streets from rubbish and dunghill before the doors." [1]

The writer of the following letter was John Black *(Tertius)*, who came over from Bordeaux to reside at Blamont North (or Ballintaggart), County Armagh, about 1757. When war with England was declared in 1756, he was



BLAMONT NORTH.

From an etching in the possession of Mrs. John Richardson of Lambeg.

permitted to reside in Bordeaux, when all the English had to leave. His sons with their families went to Angoulême. His wife, Margaret Gordon, died at Bordeaux in January 1747.

[Blamont North] 18 July 1765.

My dear George—Referring to the contents of the Letter I wrote you on the 3 Ins. to accompany hence to Belfast my Johny Burnett your nephew alsoe one of the 6th ditto covering a Letter to him came to me p. post both as yet unanswered—I had since a Visitt here from my marketting Thom on his Excursions to Lurgan banbridge Ritchhill & Armagh who tells me the agreeable

[1] The cleansing of the streets and the lighting of the town were not apparently in operation at this period, and great complaints were made about numerous robberies in consequence of the town not being lighted. This appears very remarkable in a town containing about 8,000 inhabitants at this time. Eight years afterwards an effort was made in the winter of 1762 to light the neighbourhood of the old quay, near the church in High Street, by subscription, but it fell through. In 1764 the Grand Jury, Manor of Belfast, at Court Leet, made presentment that dirt and dung in the streets over 48 hours may be taken away by any person.

news you had by an Express received from my Manks Robert acquainting you that he is now positively resolved to come and make his Residence with his family In Belfast & desiring you to Look out for and Secure for him a convenient house & dwelling I heartily wish he may in due time perform his promise & Steer Steady helm into so safe & hospitable a harbour after suffering as Lately & yet on so rocky a Coast under so boisterous Stormy weather Exposed to Pirates att Sea & Ruffian pillagers on Land—as poor Robins Almanack sometimes tells us—& that the Weather is often changing & Variable sometimes the Wind promising fayre to make Sail & Steer the Ships course towards my Little harbour in George's Street York buildings near the banks of the Thames as he Lately Wrote & ordered my Allick to secure for him these moorings of Shelter as soon as possible which I readily approved & Wrote positively to prepare that desirable retreat for him & his—butt Instead of Steering that S.E. course he is now for Shifting the helm & sailing on the just opposite point N.W. where I will be glad if please God he make a happy & safe arrivall—butt as his Sheet Anchor att Douglas is soe deeply grounded it must be Sold & the other useless rigging before he makes Sail & Clears himself of that melancholy port.

In the meantime you will noe doubt Observe & Obey his orders in the choice of a proper habitation for him of which you & friends will advise him for the best—if he would employ some money in building there's waste ground enough about town to Lay the foundation butt a prudent & Wise builder considers & consults first an agreeable & convenient Situation a good Air & prospect. I have often thought & said that Mr. Geo. McCartneys[1] on the quay was as pleasant & well contrived a house as any I knew about Belfast. I remember that Hill Wilson Esqr. told me he had a Lease & paid a small rent for that Lott of ground next to & South of the Reverd. Mr. Saurin's[2] which I doubt much if Ever he will build on & Improve perhaps if he was cautiously advised to by some proper person he would readily consent to dispose of it att a moderate & easy rate & it might then be soon made a nest for my Robin Blackbird to Whistle to the delightful View to its N.N.E. & S.E. &c.

I am glad to hear that after so perillous a progresse our good Collector[3] & spouse were restored to you in good health which I wish they may long enjoy & am told his Lordship Donegall had intimated to him his Sure

[1] "George Macartney's house on the quay" was likely situate on what was called Hanover or Custom House Quay, between the Custom House (now G. & J. Burns's office) and the old Long Bridge, somewhere near Marlborough Street. This was a fashionable locality during the eighteenth century.

[2] "Lott of ground next to and south of the Rev. Mr. Saurin's." Rev. James Saurin, Vicar of Belfast, resided at Mount Collyer, where he died 4 August, 1772, and this "Lott" was likely the land between Mount Collyer and Duncairn, from which at that time there would be the finest view to its N.E. and S.E. etc.

[3] Geo. Macartney Portis succeeded Hill Wilson, in July, 1764, as Collector of Belfast, when the latter became Barrack-master.

Intention of paying a Visitt[1] soon to his Vassall Belfastians where I am sure he would be heartily wellcom & I pray to God to give him his grace that he may make a proper & good use of the Valluable Talent committed to him by Almighty Providence for his own good & others wellfare —you know that I wrote a Letter by my Sam to our friend Mr. Bigger* of London Inclosing an Anonymous Memorial of what Alterations & Improvements might be made for his Lordships & Inhabitants advantage of Belfast beginning in the proposall of the soc much wanted a New Church[2] & Mr. Bigger Lately Assured me that my Scheme had been much approved off & Laid up in the

[1] "Lord Donegall's visit soon to his vassal Belfastians."

1765, July 21. Thomas Ludford, the agent, preceded his Lordship, having arrived from England, viâ Liverpool, a day or two after this letter was written.

Aug. 5. The Earl and Countess of Donegall arrived on their first visit to Belfast, and the *Belfast News-Letter* stated it was the first visit of any of the family for sixty years. (The previous Earl was an imbecile and resided in England.)

,, 6. A deputation called on his Lordship to welcome him and the Countess to Belfast. The deputation consisted of the Sovereign, the Corporation, and the principal inhabitants.

,, 10. The Earl received a deputation, consisting of the Rev. Matthew Garnett and the scholars from the Latin School (Church Lane), when Master Brett (grandfather to Charles Henry Brett, Solicitor, Belfast) addressed his Lordship in a Latin oration, to which his Lordship returned an answer in the same language. Afterwards Master John Brown delivered an English address. This was probably John Brown of Peter's Hill, who was Sovereign in 1799, 1800, and 1801, and died in office on 12 Nov., 1801, in his 51st year. He was married to Anne Lyons on 21 July, 1775. There was a Volunteer portrait of Captain William Brown shown at the Linen Hall Library in May 1900, a photo. of which is in the possession of the editor of the *U.J.A.*

,, 13. The Corporation and Sheriffs of Carrickfergus met Lord Donegall at the West Gate. His Lordship afterwards entertained them at the Inn. Left 20 guineas for the poor, and 4 guineas for the prisoners in the gaol.

,, 23. Earl and Countess of Donegall gave a Grand Ball in the Market House, Belfast. 260 ladies and 160 gentlemen attended.

,, 29. Earl and Countess attended a Ball given by the gentry, merchants, etc.

Sept. 2. Earl and Countess visited the ship "Prosperity," lying at Garmoyle, to sail for Charlestown, and her name was changed to "The Countess of Donegall," in honour of their visit, by the owner, Thomas Greg, who gave a luncheon on board to a numerous party.

,, 3. Earl and Countess leave Belfast for a visit to estates in the County Donegal.

,, 20. Earl and Countess return to Belfast from the County of Donegal, where they had been on a visit.

Oct. 1. The Earl of Donegall gave an entertainment to the Corporation and inhabitants, of Carrickfergus on the occasion of being sworn Mayor of Carrickfergus.

,, 9. The Countess of Donegall patronises "The Vaults" Theatre (Ann Street), when there was produced the Comic Opera called "Love in a Village" and the Farce of "Miss in her Teens."

,, 12. The Earl and Countess leave Belfast, viâ Dublin, and before leaving the Earl endowed a school £10 yearly, to be built at the Four Lane Ends, near the Drum, for children.

NOTE. "The Marquis of Donegall made a lease on 20 June, 1776, to Robert Stewart, of 10 acres Irish in Ballyfinaghy, in trust 'for the use and behoof of the School Master of Four Lane Ends School.' This lease was for a term of years long since expired; and the school lost its endowment by one Hutchison Posnett getting in 1832 a reversionary lease for lives renewable of the land at the rent of £10 1s. This was a peculiarly mean specimen of the 'land-grabbing' that prevailed in Belfast in those good old times, when the foundations of many a fortune were laid on such practices. In this particular case it is satisfactory to know that the ill-gotten gain brought no good luck with it."

,, 21. The Earl of Donegall carries the Sword of State from the Parliament House to Dublin Castle, on the occasion of the Earl of Hertford, the Lord Lieutenant, opening the Parliament Session in Dublin.

,, 27. (Sunday). The Earl and Countess Donegall sail from Dublin for England.

[* NOTE. The editor would like to know any further particulars regarding this man].

[2] "His Lordship is said to have promised to give £4,000 towards rebuilding the Parish Church of Belfast in High Street." This was not however carried out, but in 1774 he gave the ground of the Brown Linen Hall (in Donegall Street) as a site for the new church, and built it at his sole expense. When his Lordship arrived in Belfast in August this year (1765), George Macartney was Sovereign of the town, but on 29 September, before he left Belfast, Stewart Banks was sworn in Sovereign. Charles Hamilton was High Sheriff for the County of Antrim that year.

registry of his Lordships papers—& We have since heard of his good Intention thereunto & Signing for £4000 his Share of carrying that pious Work into Execution with other Subscriptions to that Laudable purpose—butt Alas—Church Work as Sir Roger de Coverley in the Spectatr. says is slow—slow—work—butt We must hope will be done in time—I alsoe proposed a poor house[1] or hospitall for the Christian & charity relief of the Sick & the distressed who are Seen in such numbers on your dirty Streets, &c.—a new road from the Malone turn pike in a direct Line over a new bridge over the black watter[2] where a Sluice & a Mill might be erected & to open and enter the town on a direct Line to the opening of Hercules Street across the North Street unto the New Street would give a wholesome opening conveniency to Strangers & others—the proffits of the new mill would defray the Cost of the bridge if his Lordship Inclined to build a Mansion House or Castle[3] it might be built where the Coach house or thereabouts att present stands to have an Equall opening & View of the river att the East End of Anne Street—what was called the new buildings now Soe ruinous opposite to your house ought to be thrown down to open a square of green walks to the front of the Castle Northward—the old guardhouse & all the ruinous buildings between it & Anne Street to be demolished to enlarge the Markethouse Square to the Shambles to open a new Street from opposite that Square into Rosemary Lane—and what would be as I have often hinted a great conveniency & ornament with a freer open air to the town would be to open a new Street[4] in a direct Line & same bredth of

[1] On 3 October 1752, a notice appeared in the *Belfast News-Letter* giving particulars of a proposed plan to build a Poor house or Hospital and a new Parish Church by a lottery, under the name of "The Belfast Charitable Scheme," and it continued before the public for nearly twenty years, when funds had accumulated to build the Poor-house, of which the foundation-stone was laid on 1 August, 1771, by Stewart Banks, Sovereign of Belfast. The house was opened in December 1774 for the reception of inmates, under the management of "The Belfast Charitable Society." With regard to the church, particulars are given in the preceding note.

[2] *The Malone Turnpike*, in 1765, was situate just above Fountainville, on the top of the hill leading from Sandy Row, and the new road suggested by the writer to be made in a direct line to a new bridge over the "Black watter" (the Blackstaff) is the present Dublin Road (but it was not opened up until nearly forty years afterwards), where it terminated in Donegall Square South, next Adam MacClean's houses, built in 1806, where they adjoined the Mall, a favourite walk to Cromac. John Black's scheme was to continue the road across where the Linen Hall was afterwards built, and onwards over the ground of the present Donegall Place to join Hercules Street (the present Royal Avenue), and open up a street along the old ramparts, where John Street was afterwards built. This was a far seeing scheme of the writer, as it must be borne in mind that the only road into Belfast from Dublin via Malone was along Sandy Row, and the present Durham Street, Barrack Street, and Mill Street, into Castle Place, and this was the route taken by the mail coaches until so late as 1830.

[3] The new Mansion House or Castle, as suggested by the writer, would have stood nearly on the site of the ruins of the old Castle, destroyed by fire in 1708, somewhere near the angle of the present Arthur Square and Corn Market, but this was never carried out. The open square would refer to the demolition of the old buildings lying where the present buildings in Corn Market, from Hammond's Court to Arthur Square, now stand, and it would have been a great improvement if the suggestion had been acted on. The other improvements suggested were opposite George Black's house, near the present Castle Chambers. The new street into Rosemary Lane would have been where Lombard Street is now.

[4] The new street in a direct line from Broad Street (Bridge Street was sometimes called Broad Street) round Waring Street to Skipper Street, was to begin on south side of High Street, opposite the Stone Bridge. The east side of the New Street, where it commenced in Bridge Street at Robert Joy's house, would be where Mr. Boyd's restaurant now stands, and the west side at the present [illegible], at which angle the writer suggested a new Merchants' Exchange [illegible]. However, a new Exchange was [illegible] years afterwards, where the Belfast Bank premises now stand, and [illegible] there till about 1845, though the business of the merchants had been transferred to the Exchange in the [illegible] of the Commercial Buildings, opened about 1821, the upper portion of the old Exchange being used in that interval for holding balls, concerts, meetings, exhibitions, etc.

Broad Street to Anne Street over the Stone Bridge Mr. Joy our friends house on the East side of Entering it—& on the opposite side the West entry of that new street would in my humble opinion be a Verry proper & convenient Situation for your Merchants Exchange built soe as to Shelter such publick benefactors from the Inclemency of the Weather. The old tottering houses on the church yard side of Church Lane to Widen that Entrance into the town should be thrown down I will leave to others to think on't—butt I would willing recomend that a bridge might be built over the Dock att the opening of Queen Street[1] to have the readyer Communication from the Customhouse quay by an opposite Street in a direct Line into Warren Street & by which the millstone bank[2] as it was formerly called butt now the Strand opposite & North of the Customhouse might soon Invite moneyed people to wall it in on the Channel side & soon make it a thronged built habitation nott that I would encourage particulars[3] to Undertake such an Isaac McCartney project[4] to ruine his family butt a joint Society of Wealthy friends might undertake & Lay there a good foundation for the benefitt of themselves & their posterity &c. the Strand North of Warren Street is the most proper place for ship building[5] and as I told Mr. Tho. Greg who asked me for a dry dock to repair Ships bottoms alsoe for publick Slaughter houses[6] to prepare & Salt beef for foreign marketts Lykewise a fitt place for the timber yards[7] rather than where att present they are South of Anne Street which might be employed in pleasant dwellings & a quay on the side of My Ladies Dock which runs & empties it Self above bridge into the Lagan & might be a Landing place for the goods & gabards goeing & comeing on the Lisburn canall which its to be hoped will be made in due time a verry advantagious Navigation to & from

[1] This was probably the present Princes Street, and the proposed bridge would cross over the quay towards the dock at foot of Waring Street, but this would have cut off the quayage up to the sluice bridge opposite Church Lane.

[2] This would be the frontage on the Lagan lying between George's (or Custom House) Quay and Chichester Quay at Waring Street, and it was afterwards partially built on, with dwelling-houses facing the Lagan.

[3] This is the French expression for "private individuals."

[4] This project was the reclaiming of the slob-land lying between the old Corporation Church and the navigable bed of the Lagan, bounded on the north by the Farset river, and on the south by Ann Street. Isaac Macartney held a lease from Lord Donegall for 99 years, from 14 Feb., 1692, at the nominal rent of three shillings per annum, and he was to build quays on the Lagan and Farset rivers. These were completed by 1715, and were subject to quayage dues to Isaac Macartney. The ground comprised in this lease extended eastwards from the present St. George's Church to Donegall Quay, bounded on the north and south by High Street and Ann Street respectively.

[5] Though there were ship carpenters employed in Belfast from the end of the seventeenth century, they were likely only engaged in repairing the small vessels which came to the port. Wm. Ritchie established shipbuilding in 1791, and completed a graving dock for the Ballast Corporation in 1809 to the west of the present Clarendon Dock. He may be said to be the pioneer of the shipbuilding industry at this port.

[6] It is certain the writer never anticipated that there would be no abbatoir, or public slaughter-house, in Belfast for a century and a quarter later.

[7] The timber ponds and adjoining timber yards were situated where the present Victoria Square lies, and along where the Town Hall stands up to the Lagan. My Ladies' Dock, as it was called in the writer's time, was a remnant of the original course of the Blackstaff river, later known as May's Dock, and was the means of floating up the timber from the Lagan as it was unshipped in the harbour. The dock was closed about 1848. Adam MacClean had a large timber yard, from 1815, on the south side, then called Poultry Square, afterwards Police Square, and now Victoria Square. "The pleasant dwelling houses" suggested by the writer were never erected in the square, though at that period the situation would be favourable in respect of the aspect and outlook.

Lough Neagh you know that our good friend Mr. V. Jones[1] asking me where was the fittest Situation for building a new Church[2] I readily replyed—in the old bowling green—now Madame Banks pasture field & the hospitall on the free Air of Peters hill—as Stagnation breeds Corruption the more open well aired a populous place is the Wholesomer to its Inhabitants—your Linnen hall too Large a Square & too many useless offices on its N.W. side[3]—the Square att the North End of broad Street[4] a verry proper Yarn Markett butt ought to be Levelled kept clean & railed about for a public walk & nott as att present a dung hill of Nastiness.

The Belfast Community is happy as I wrote in the Memorial to Mr. Biggar in haveing soe Worthy & Reverd. a Clergy who preach by their good example of Christian Charity as well as by sermon precept Long Long may you all enjoy & Imitate soe pious & good a Ministry—& Lett me Congratulate the Publick & you for the happy Nomination of your new Sovereign our Worthy friend and family Allye[5] Stewart Banks Esqr. who it must be readily allowed is & will prove the best & fittest of Magistrates to order & see himself the Civille police—in all its branches well and duly executed.

I told my Johny Burnett to Write & Consult & Obey his Papas directions for his present & future conduct of Lyfe—my Tom will tell you & Sam how absolutely necessary it is for us all that he come and pay a Visitt & give his orders here as soon & possible—& Leaving the Contents of this Soe tiresome & long a scroll to the perusall att leisure of my friend Knacky George to reject suppresse or approve of one or more of these my idle Castle building airy Schemes[6] Lett me desire that he make me nott the Author of them butt the

[1] Valentine Jones was a rising man at this time. He had been connected with the then great banking and mercantile house of Mussenden, Adair & Bateson (see vol. ii, p. 161), of which the banking portion was wound up at the end of 1758, the mercantile branch being continued under the style of Mussenden, Bateson & Co., James Adair having gone to reside in London. James Ross of Portavo and Valentine Jones were members of the firm, and shortly after the death of the former, the latter married, on Sunday, 2 October, 1763, his widow, who was a daughter of Wm. Agnew of Kilwaughter, and V. Jones had by this alliance a large accession to his wealth.

[2] "The new church" was the Parish Church of Belfast, but it was not built for ten years afterwards, when Lord Donegall erected it at his sole expense. It was consecrated on Sunday 27 October, 1776. It would be interesting to know where the old bowling-green, "now Madame Banks' pasturage," was. There is no evidence of it in the maps of 1715 and 1757 in the Linen Hall Library. There was a bowling green attached to the Belfast Academy, which opened in 1786, as shown in the map of 1791. Some of the present inhabitants will remember the bowling green situate in York Street (between Henry Street and Sussex Street) up till the middle of the sixties in the past century, now covered by the weaving factory of the York Street Flax Spinning Company, Limited.

[3] This portion of the Brown Linen Hall was partly altered when the lane or street afterwards called Academy Row (Street) was laid off.

[4] This was probably the waste piece of ground at the junction of North Street and Linenhall Street (Donegall Street) called "The Four Corners," and later covered by the Exchange (now Belfast Bank).

[5] This confirms the supposed relationship with Stewart Banks referred to in 1754 letter (note 7, page 179).

[6] These were not such "idle Castle building airy Schemes" as the writer would [illegible] imply, as they all show an intimate acquaintance with the wants of his native town where [illegible] born in [illegible], and though he left it when he was some sixteen years old for Dublin, and [illegible] afterwards at Bordeaux, no doubt his business relations with the town kept him [illegible] with it, and in [illegible] personal interest in its affairs, notwithstanding [illegible] letter is a very interesting one from the fact that it was written when he was eighty [illegible] Blamont North, where it is dated, was near Portadown, County Armagh, and [illegible] Ballintaggart.

product of his own fancy—I could yet add a Little more which might tend to his Lordships & the publick Emolument butt enough of the above att Once – my Love to you all my dear Belfastians & with constant & Sincere Affection I am My dear George your own healthy bon homme Papa

JOHN BLACK, Senr.

Blamont North, 18 July 1765.

(Now Ballintaggart, Co. Armagh.)

NOTE.—The original letter is in Col. Black's possession.

(ENDORSEMENT.)

To Mr George Black, wrote 21st Augt., for Belfast. Blamont North—3^d.—6 —& 18 July 1765 —John Black Senr. wrote him 21 Augt.

EXTRACTS FROM "THE BELFAST NEWS-LETTER."

1757, Jan. 2. George Black, Agent to Charles Macartney, Esq. Estate in County Down.

1764, Oct. 6. George Black advertises Schooner for sale by auction at the Market House.

1765, June 4. Samuel Black, Hercules Street. Apply to him about Flax grown at Francis Turnley's farm at Newtownards.

Extract from diary of John Black *(Tertius)*, Bordeaux, December 1754:

"On my coming over the river from Blamont to the Charterhouse on Saty. the 14th Decr: 1754 to assist at our family devotions on Sunday I was agreeably surprised with the wellcome news of my daughter-in-law's Jane Black[1] safe delivery of a brave lusty wholesome boy christened the same day at St. Andrews' Church by the name of Jo. John Black the fifth so called in a lineal discent of the eldest son in our family originally from Scotland of those invited over thence by King James the first to Colonize Ulster in Ireland which had been laid waste and depopulated by the wars amongst the chiefs and their clans. My grandfather John Black[2] born about Ballymena County of Antrim had been a trooper against Cromwell, my father[3] educated a Merchant by Mr. Pottinger[4] of Belfast had been often supercargoed in the West Indies, att Cadiz, here att Bordeaux, att Danzick, Holland, England, Rouen &c; myself at school in Air,[5] returned to Belfast 1690, at Lattin and Greek until 1697, bound prentice to my uncle Sir Jo. Eccles, in Dublin; came here to Bordeaux to be counting house servant of Geo: Boyd, related to our family and who had

[1] Vide Jane Banks, who was married to John Black *(Quartus)* on 21 March, 1750, in the old church, High Street, Belfast.

[2] John Black *(Primus)*, said to have been born at Broughshane, lived to 104 years of age (1617–1721?). His wife is supposed to have been a Miss Martin of Comber.

[3] John Black *(Secundus)* was born in 1647, and died in 1726.

[4] "Mr. Pottinger." This was, no doubt, Thomas Pottinger of Mount Pottinger, whose place of business was likely in High Street, near the present Pottinger's Entry.

[5] Ayr, in Scotland.

been by my father left here in lyke quality with Hen. Larie. I commenced factor in 1712, married the virtuous well beloved Margt. Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon an eminent Merchant here in 1716, by whom I had thirteen children, eight sons and five daughters."

The writer of the foregoing letter—John Black *(Tertius)*—was born in 1681 at Belfast, where his father—John Black *(Secundus)*—was a merchant, as we find in *The Town Book of Belfast*, under date "1675, Sept. 27, John Blacck, Marchant, sworne before Hugh Ecckels Esq. Sovraign as a Freeman." This John Black was born in 1647. He married Jane Eccles (*vide* his letter in 1723, *ante*) of Cranmore (Orange Grove), and died in 1726. His son, before-mentioned, was married in 1716 to Margaret Gordon, daughter of Robert Gordon and Isabel Byers, his wife, of Holhead, Aberdeenshire. She died at Bordeaux in 1747, and her husband moved from there to Blamont North (Ballintaggart), Co. Armagh, about 1757. He died at his son George's house, in Castle Place, Belfast, whilst on a visit there, in 1767. and was buried in the old churchyard, High Street, on 19 October in that year, as recorded in the burial register.

His eldest child, John, was born in 1717 in Bordeaux, married in Belfast in 1750 to Jane, daughter of Thomas Banks, and niece to Sir John Blackwood, and died at Bordeaux in 1782. He had three daughters, but no son.

STRANMILLIS (1800?).

From a picture in the possession of Miss Clarke of Elm [illegible] Hill.

George, his eighth child, was born in 1725 in Bordeaux, and settled in Belfast as a merchant. He married in 1753 Arminella Campbell, niece to Hill Willson of Purdysburn; she died in 1802. He died before her, in 1800. He had two sons and several daughters, and was several times Sovereign of Belfast. He purchased a cottage on his farm at Stranmillis, and resided there

with his family in summer. His brother, Samuel Black, was also several times Sovereign of Belfast. There were also several other brothers, who settled in Dublin and Cadiz.

Joseph Black, M.D. (see portrait), one of the physicians to His Majesty for Scotland, Professor of Chemistry in the University of Edinburgh, etc., was their ninth child. He died unmarried in 1799, aged 71, and was buried in the Gray-Friars churchyard in that city, which was once, and still is, known as "The Covenanter's Prison."

One of John Black's daughters, Priscilla, was wife of James Arbuckle, a merchant of Belfast, to whom she was married in 1706. He died at the Isle of Man in April 1739.

George Black, who married Arminella Campbell, had two sons and several daughters. John, born in 1753 in Belfast, settled in Trinidad as a merchant, and held several posts under the local Government; married Clotilda Fournillier, widow of —. Matthews of Trinidad, and died there in 1836. He had four daughters, but no son. George, born in Belfast in 1763, and died there in 1837. He was a tide-waiter in the old Custom House, Belfast. He married in 1801 Ellen, daughter of Robert Stewart of Ballydrain, who died in 1853. He had two sons and several daughters. He rebuilt Stranmillis in 1801, though not the present house. It was built by the late Robert Batt about fifty years ago, who died before it was completed.

George Macartney Black, clerk in holy orders, born in 1802 (he was the first with a second name), lived formerly at Stranmillis, and died in 1857. He married Sarah Anne, daughter of Rev. Fielding Auld, in 1830, who died in 1869.

John Black, merchant in Bordeaux and London, born in 1811, and died in 1868. He resided at Blackheath, Kent, but died while on a visit to Carlsbad. He married Mary Lindsey, who died in 1886. He had no children.

George Macartney Black had two sons and one daughter. George Robert Stewart, born in 1836, and now a retired colonel in the army; married in 1865 Frances Wilhelmina Campbell, and has two sons and four daughters. One son, George Macartney Campbell, in India; the other, John Campbell Lamont, a captain in the Army Service Corps. The latter is married, and has a son, George Edward Lamont. John Joseph, a merchant in Bordeaux and Dublin, married Ellen McCullagh, and has one son and two daughters. His son is a doctor, and lives near New York, United States. His daughter, Emily Margaret, married John Richardson of Lambeg House, Co. Antrim, who died in 1899. She has one son and six daughters.

St. Fursa and Burgh Castle.

By Rev. CHARLES SCOTT, M.A.

IT might not be expected that East Anglia would furnish localities of special interest to Ulster archæologists, or indeed to Irish antiquaries generally; but this is by no means the case. Two localities are of interest in connection with Ulster local history. In Suffolk, near the border of Norfolk, is Clare Castle, the head of the great Norman honour of De Clare, which became part of the inheritance of Elizabeth de Burgh, Countess of Ulster, in her own right; and at Campsey, in the nunnery of St. Clare, her father, William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, was buried. But there is one place which will ever be of interest to all Irish antiquaries—Burgh Castle, the scene of the labours of St. Fursa in the beginning of the seventh century.

Recently, in company with the Rev. Joseph A. Stewart of Killowen, Lisburn, I had an opportunity of visiting and making an investigation of this interesting place, an account of which may not be unsuitable for the *Ulster Journal*.

Starting from Lowestoft by the direct line of railway for Great Yarmouth, we reached Belton Station, which is within five miles of Great Yarmouth; thence we set out to walk about a mile and a half. The nearest way we found to be by a path across a marsh, and along the side of the River Gare. We soon came to the strong walls of the Roman camp or castra called now Burgh Castle (pronounced Borough Castle).

It was of extreme interest to Irish archæologists to have the opportunity of examining a great Roman castra. The walls exist on three sides of a parallelogram, 210 yards long on one side, and 100 yards each the two end walls. The west side of the camp, alongside the river, has no protection except the steep bank and the marsh below. The openings still remain where the gates were—the *Porta Prætoria* on the east side, and the *Porta dextra* and *Porta sinistra* in the north and south walls. There remain six towers in the walls, of which four are in the long side. At the top of the towers are holes two feet deep, in which it is conjectured stout masts were fixed, which watchmen *(speculatores)* might ascend, view the country around, and so be able to observe a hostile force. Under the steep bank by the river side is a well called "the Roman well," and still in use, which no doubt

supplied the Roman soldiers 1,800 years ago. It is thought that this camp was built about the year A.D. 43. The height of the walls is about fifteen feet, and they are nine feet thick.

This camp was the place given by Sigbert, King of the East Angles, to St. Fursa, for a monastery, about the year 630. It was admirably adapted for the purpose, and made an excellent site for a Celtic mission station. Within these great walls the wattled huts of the missionaries would have ample shelter both from weather and from hostile attack.

St. Fursa was born on one of the islands of Lough Corrib. He came as a missionary to East Anglia. The venerable Bede, in his *Ecclesiastical History*, gives an account of his labours, how "he was received by the aforesaid king; and performing his usual employment of preaching the gospel, by the example of his virtue and the efficacy of his discourse he converted the unbelievers to Christ, and confirmed in the faith and love of Christ those that had already believed." It is thought that he came here in 633, laboured for fifteen years, then passed over to France, and died there in 650. An account of his life on the continent will be found in Margaret Stokes's delightful work on the Irish missionaries, *Three Months in the Forests of France*. He had also there with him at some time, and left the place in care of, his brother Fullan and two others, Gobban and Dicull. In the *Martyrology of Gormon*, Fullan is styled (31 October) Faelan, "Fursa's brother." He had another brother named Ultan, abbot of Peronne, who is commemorated on the 27 April, and is said to have died in the year 686. The above-named Dicull is supposed to be the same who is related by Bede to have established a church at Bosenham amongst the South Saxons. After the death of Fursa, Faelan built a monastery at Fosse, in the diocese of Liege, and was assassinated 31 October, about the year 686.

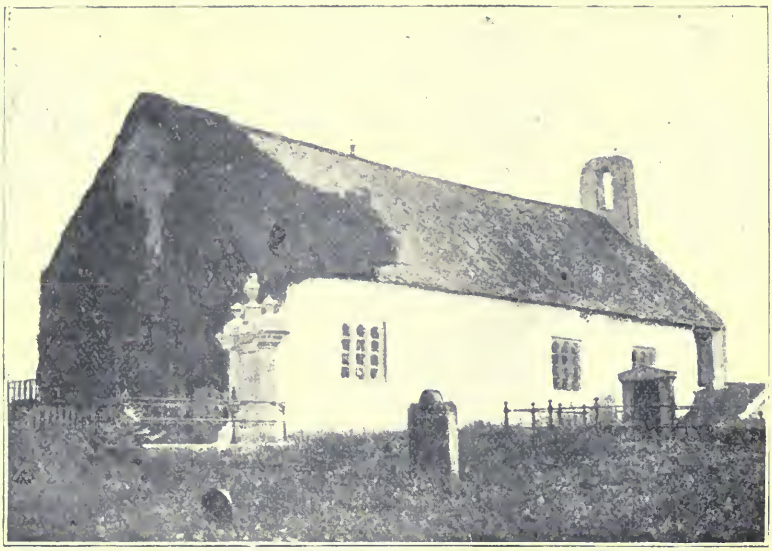
But it is not as an Irish saint or a devoted missionary that Fursa has his great reputation. In Christian literature he is at the head of a special class. Bede tells us of his wonderful visions of the other world, and of a book of his life which gives detailed information with regard to them. Such accounts are well known in Celtic and classical literature. Fursa's visions, however, are the first and original in the Christian literature of the west. This class of literature had its culmination in Dante's work; and, indeed, the imagination of the Celtic saint is supposed to have been its inspiration.

It seems that in Ireland, many years before, he fell into a trance and had visions, but when at Burgh Castle "he fell into some infirmity of body, and was thought worthy to see an angelic vision; in which he was admonished diligently to proceed in the ministry of the Word which he had undertaken; and indefatigably to continue his usual watching and praying; inasmuch as his departure was certain, but the hour would be uncertain." He proceeded with all diligence to build his monastery. "It was within a wood and plea-

santly situated in the vicinity of the sea; it was built within the Castle which in the English language is called 'Cnobheresburg,' that is Cnobher's Town; afterwards Anna, King of that province, and the nobility embellished it with more stately buildings and donations."

Afterwards (Bede says again) "falling sick, as the Book about his life fully informs us, he fell into a trance, and quitting his body from the evening till the cock crew," he saw visions of angels and heard their praises, and was restored again, but three days after was again taken from the body, and saw the torments of the wicked.

Just outside the Roman camp we found the parish church, dedicated to St. Peter, situated in what was, no doubt, the burial-place here in Roman times. Its tower is round, like many churches in this district, and 50 feet high. The oldest part of the church dates from about 1100; the date of the font 1387, *temp.* Richard II. A good stained-glass window gives a representation of St. Fursa. Outside, a large cross near the church porch was erected in 1897 to commemorate St. Fursa's work: it is of Kilkenny stone. An ancient emblem of the Trinity adorns the centre of the cross. Every care is taken by the rector (Canon Venables) of church and grounds; and, in order that the points of interest should be fully understood by visitors, a clearly written and printed sheet, from which many facts of this notice are taken, has been placed in the porch, with an invitation to take one and study it at once, before entering the church or visiting the Roman walls. It is very gratifying to find such a deep and intelligent interest taken in the life and work, so far from home, of one of our great Irish saints, an apostle in East Anglia.



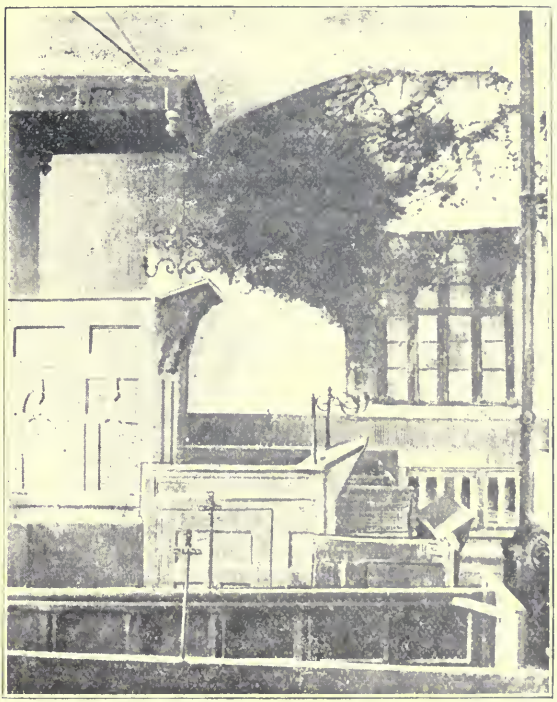
EXTERIOR VIEW OF THE BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR CHURCH OF BALLINDERRY (BEFORE RESTORATION).

The Church of Bishop Jeremy Taylor, in the Parish of Ballinderry, County of Antrim.

THERE was a lengthened and fully-illustrated article on this quaint Jacobean church in vol. iii, p. 13. At that time the threatened ruin of the church, through age, was deplored as likely to happen, but a better fate was in store for it. Stimulated and attracted by that article in this Journal, the whole fabric has been thoroughly overhauled and restored by Mrs. Walkington, as a memorial to her husband, the late Samuel Walkington, of Oatlands Cottage, Ballinderry. The work of restoration has been most carefully carried out by William J. Fennell, with the full approval of Sir Thomas Drew, President of the Ulster Society of Architects. No new feature has been added, and only new work supplied where the old was absolutely decayed, and then the old lines have been followed exactly. During these operations it became clear that the old roof and the beautiful oak fittings were not originally made for this church, but were brought by Bishop Taylor from the older church at Portmore. Some of them were even rudely adapted to their new site, but have now been fitted more perfectly.

As far as possible, all the old accessories have also been restored, and in time it is hoped all will be. One new thing, however, has been added, and appropriately so, and that is a funeral hatchment of Bishop Taylor, with his

arms impaled with those of his diocese. This has been suspended on the south wall, and is quite in keeping with the period of the erection of the church (1688). It is the work of our well-known Ulster herald, John Vinycomb, M.R.I.A., and is executed with his usual taste and skill. More exhaustive reports of the restoration appear in the *Belfast News-Letter* and *Northern*



W. J. Fennell. *Photo.*

INTERIOR VIEW OF THE BISHOP JEREMY TAYLOR CHURCH, LOOKING EAST, AND SHOWING THE OAK PULPIT AND PRAYER DESK, ETC. (BEFORE RESTORATION).

Whig of the 6 and 10 October, 1902. It is very pleasing to us to have been in anywise instrumental in assisting such an important work as this in the immediate vicinity of Belfast, where old historic buildings are few and far between. The generous benefactor deserves the best thanks of the entire community for her munificence.

Excavations in a Prehistoric Tumulus near Dromore, County of Down.

By CHARLES DICKSON and LUDVIG MEISSNER.

IN the townland of Greenan, one mile west of the historic little town of Dromore, and in an alluvial meadow on the south side of the River Lagan, are the remains of a small burial-mound, not marked on the Ordnance Survey of 1834. There is sufficient evidence to show that the mound was originally circular and surrounded by a narrow trench. It is built of stones, large and small, mixed with earth, and measures as it now stands about 7 feet in height and 33 feet across the top. Large portions had been quarried away about a century ago, in order that the stones might be used for building purposes; but about half still remains, including the portion at the centre, which part it was surmised would contain the sepulchral chamber.

Operations were commenced on 16 August, 1902, by digging a trench through the centre, from west to east, 3 feet wide and 4 feet deep. We found that the builders had employed for building material an immense quantity of rounded stones, these being most conveniently obtained from the bed of the river, which is close at hand. After some hours' digging, operations were suspended, the result of the day's work being the discovery of a large flat stone. Upon resuming work on the 23rd instant, more rapid progress was made; and on widening the trench towards the north, a second stone, partially overlapping the first, was also uncovered, the first being flat on top, the second uneven and shapeless. The whole countryside had by this time become interested, and willing hands assisted in the raising of the overlapping stone, which must have weighed close upon half a ton. This disclosed a chamber extending north and south, whose walls, supporting the two great roofing slabs, were composed not of the usual even flags, but of rather small, rough stones, built without binding material of any kind.

On our entering the chamber, we found it coffin-shaped, measuring 6 feet long by 4¾ feet across the shoulders, and 2½ feet at each end. The roofing stones, whose under sides were of remarkable smoothness, each measured about 3 feet square and from 1 to 2 feet thick. The height of the cist from the roof to the paved floor, which was on a level with the surrounding holm, was 3 feet. The fact of the floor being on a level with the meadow shows

that the builders carried out the usual plan of erecting the chamber on the surface of the ground before piling the tumulus above it.

An accumulation of earth completely covered the pavement to the depth of half a foot, and contained a few mouldering fragments of uncalcined bones. The remains were, for the most part, totally unrecognisable, but in the case of four of the largest fragments identification was within the bounds of possibility. These were examined by Professor Symington, who kindly classified them as follows: fragment of pirietal bone; portion of lower jaw (teeth missing); portions of the bones of some mammal. The two first-named he considered in all probability human, but it was impossible to be sure on account of their extremely decayed condition. It was also impossible to tell to what particular mammal the third-named portions belonged.

It would be supposed that the teeth, formed of a more enduring material, would have survived, but no trace of them whatever could be discovered. The portions of the skull were found in a little paved groove at the northern extremity of the cist, from which it may be gathered that the head, probably the protruding part at the back, was laid in this groove. Nothing in the shape of an urn, ornament, or implement was found with the interment.

Within twenty yards of this tumulus are three great stones, averaging about a ton each, which bear marks of blasting. They are of a rock foreign to the district, and are probably the remains of a dismantled dolmen. Across the river to the north stands the remarkable "Demi-lune" fort, planned and described in the Proceedings of the B.N.F.C. of 1893-94. The three form an instructive and most interesting group of remains.

We would here express our thanks to William Rogers, the tenant of the lands, for permission to excavate and for valuable assistance in many other ways.

* * * * * *

Since writing the above we have learned that the tumulus has been further examined, with the result that a second chamber, much smaller than the first, has been disclosed. It is situated to the north of the latter, from which a "rubble" wall separates it In this chamber, also, fragments of bones were found.

Pottery from Whitepark Bay, Co. Antrim.

AT Easter last, a party of the Belfast Naturalists' Field Club spent some time at Whitepark Bay, on the north coast, when a large number of pottery fragments were picked up. I examined them all carefully—many bore simple line ornament—and was of the opinion that the original vessels were made on the spot, and were sun-dried. I sent a large representative set of fragments to Henry J. Seymour, of the Geological Survey, and he wrote for me the following report, which is conclusive. It is extremely interesting to have this valuable information from one who is an authority on the subject.

F. J. B.

* * * * * *

The pottery fragments are composed of two classes of materials. In one case this is a fine sand, with a little admixture of clay, the sand being made up essentially of quartz granules, with a very few much-decomposed felspars (plagioclases), a little magnetite in black lustrous granules, a rather larger proportion of augite in rolled grains, and perhaps a few granules also of olivine. These latter minerals point to the sand having originated in the neighbourhood of a basalt rock, and the presence of highly-polished quartz indicates dune sands. Seeing that the fragments were got at Whitepark Bay, it is highly probable that the pottery was made on the spot, *Lias* clay being close at hand to act as cementing material for the sand.

The fragments other than the foregoing are composed essentially of angular and sub-angular pieces of *basalt*, on an average about $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}''$ in largest diam., held together with a small proportion of clay containing a little sand, and similar in every way to that already described above. The basalt fragments are comparatively fresh, suggesting the possibility of this material having been actually broken up mechanically; though it is possible that a basalt gravel may exist in the neighbourhood, or that the material is a partially-washed decomposed bed of basalt; i.e., a *bole bed*. I could find no satisfactory evidence that any of the fragments had been "fired" to the extent of even making such a fusible material as basalt run to a glass. Particles of glassy material were carefully looked for under the microscope, but without success. All the fragments appear to be merely sun-dried.

HENRY J. SEYMOUR.

1 August, 1902.

Baron Ludovic Hamilton.

By THE EARL OF BELMORE, G.C.M.G.

IN the first volume of the *Ulster Journal of Archæology* an article by myself appeared, in two parts, entitled "Monea Castle and the Hamiltons." It was suggested to me about three years afterwards, in connection with a further paper in volume iv, that it would be interesting to obtain a photograph of the tomb, if one still existed in any of the Gothenburg churches, of Baron Ludovic Hamilton (who died at sea, and was buried at Gothenburg); to whom his father, Archbishop Malcolm Hamilton, had bequeathed his Fermanagh estate, in which he was succeeded by Gustavus Hamilton, Governor of Enniskillen in 1688–9. I accordingly wrote to John Duff, H.B.M.'s consul there, whose acquaintance I had made in the previous year. His reply arrived after I had left home for a lengthened absence, and was put on one side at the time. It was as follows:

GOTHENBURG,
20 April, 1898.

MY LORD,

At last I am able to state, with reference to your Lordship's kind letter of the 7th ultimo, that, as far as I have been able to ascertain, there is no monumental tomb or monument in any church or churchyard here in memory of Louis Hamilton; all the old graves or tombstones within the town being destroyed or removed; but from an entry in the burial register of the Christine parish of Gothenburg, reading as follows—"1662, 2 Nov.—Obrist Ludewich Hammelthon begramen" (which in English means "the 2 November, 1662, Colonel Louis Hamilton was buried")—I have found the church, and the churchyard where he was buried, all the monumental stones of which, with the exception of a few which are raised against the outside wall of the church, having been removed or destroyed. If your Lordship desire it, I will, with the greatest pleasure, obtain and send a photograph of the church, and the site of the churchyard where he was buried.

I have, etc., JOHN DUFF.

Miscellanea.

MAGHERA, COUNTY OF DOWN.

By W. H. Patterson, M.R.I.A.

I was much interested in reading the note (vol. viii, p. 94) on the cross slabs recently discovered by the editor at Maghera. In 1871 I observed two rude cross slabs (figs. 1 and 2), of which I made the drawings subjoined. Fig. 1 was 3 feet 4 inches high and 7 inches wide, with a curious human-looking figure below the cross, surmounted by a small circle. Fig. 2 represents a rude four-barred cross, if I may so describe it. This stone was 3 feet high and 1 foot 4 inches wide. The third illustration shows a large stone built into the interior of the west gable of the old church, and was drawn by me in 1876. The cross was 9 inches high, with the same width. The editor informs me that he did not observe these stones when he discovered the others, which I do not seem to have noted. The finding of so many cross-inscribed stones at Maghera, all of different ages and styles, certainly add to the known importance of this place as an ancient ecclesiastical centre.

Fig. 1.
STONE PILLAR AT MAGHERA.
Drawn by W. H. P.

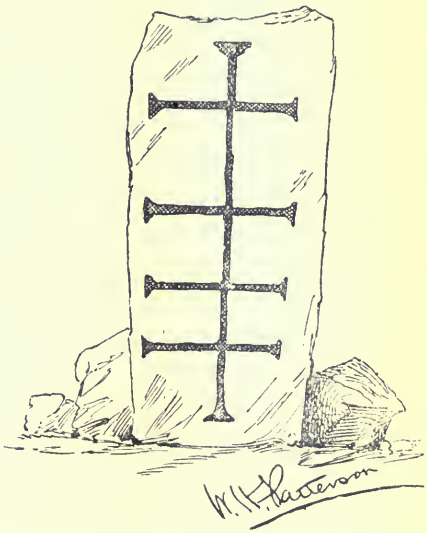


Fig. 2.
CROSS-INSCRIBED PILLAR-STONE AT MAGHERA.

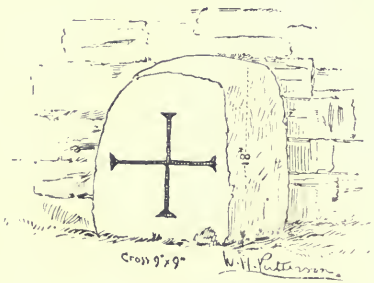


Fig. 3.
CROSS-INSCRIBED STONE AT MAGHERA.

ULSTER VOLUNTEERS IN 1760.

The following is a list of the militia that marched against the French at Carrickfergus in 1760:

Antrim Company	...	...	100	Glenarm ...	...	...	100
Temple Patrick ...	...	...	100	Ballinire and Ballisten	..	...	100
Randlestown ...	...	...	120	Belfast (3 comp.)	...	..	300
Ballymena ...	...	...	100	Ballymoney ...	...	...	70
Broughshane ...	...	...	46	Lisburn ...	...	...	40
Clough ...	...	...	100	Argum ...	...	...	100
Greyabbey ...	...	...	70	Donaghdee ...	...	..	70
Newton[ardes] ...	...	...	70	Bangor ...	...	...	60
Killylea ...	...	...	60	Hollywood ...	...	...	80
Comber ...	...	..	60	Hillsborough ...	...	...	60
Purdesburn ...	...	...	100	Market-hill ...	...	...	6
Loughbricland ...	...	...	50	Dromore ...	...	...	40
Armagh ...	...	...	40	Richhill Light Horse	..	..	70
Lurgan ...	...	...	60				

From *Collectanea Politica*.—F. J. B.

CARRICKFERGUS, 29 FEBRUARY, 1760.

Collectanea Politica, Dublin, 1801.—"The Inhabitants of Belfast presented Lieut. Col. Higginson, of the 62nd Regiment of foot, with a large and elegant silver cup, having an

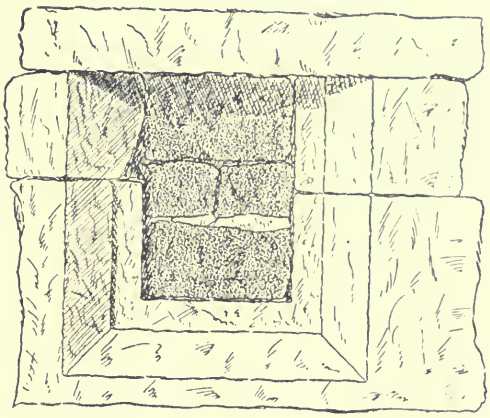
inscription expressive of their gratitude for their exertion of his great military knowledge, vigilance and activity, for the security of the town of Belfast, on the landing of the French troops at Carrickfergus. The like compliment was paid to Colonel Jennings."

It would be interesting to know where these "elegant silver cups" are now. —Ed.

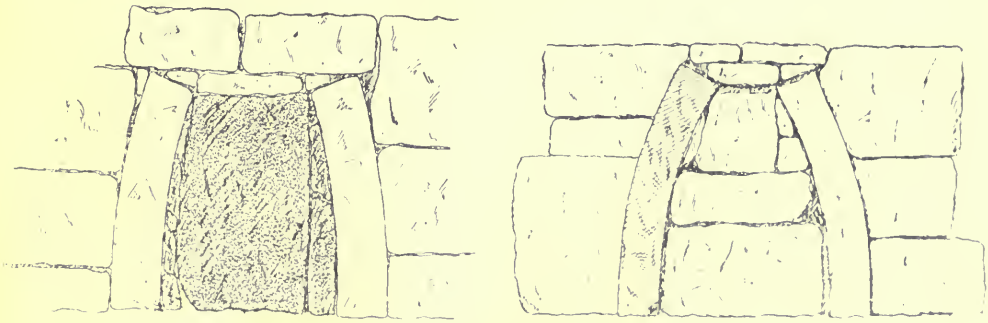
KILLYSUGGAN, MILECROSS, COUNTY OF DOWN.

By Francis Joseph Bigger.

"About a mile north-west of the town of Newtownards is the townland of Milecross, wherein is a very ancient burying-ground, called 'Killy-suggan,' which formerly contained a small chapel" (Reeves, p. 14). So wrote the learned Bishop in 1847, and nothing additional has been recorded of this ancient site. It is now enclosed by a wall in the grounds of the old Bradshaw house at Milecross (see vol. viii, p. 6), and surrounded by high trees. Built into the east wall are some of the remains of the "small chapel," consisting of portions of arches and a square door or perhaps an ambry. We are glad that even these fragments have been preserved, as they indicate that the old church had some architectural beauties. Although these portions are limited and mutilated, yet they point to the existence of a building of some importance; therefore I have pleasure in placing them here on permanent record.



OPENING FROM OLD CHURCH, BUILT INTO GRAVEYARD WALL.
Drawn by Philip Reynolds.



SEGMENTS OF ARCHES OF OLD CHURCH, BUILT INTO GRAVEYARD WALL.
Drawn by Philip Reynolds.

A few modern gravestones stand in the small enclosure with one older one built into the wall close to the remains of the old chapel here illustrated. It bears the following inscription:

Here lyeth
ye body of
Catherine
M Donnell
who died y^e^
10 of Jo 1772
rs
aged 25 yea

SIR JOHN CLOTWORTHY OF MASSEREENE.

Archbishop Laud was beheaded on the 10 January, 1644. After praying for his enemies and for forgiveness, "he was not even then to have peace, for Sir John Clotworthy, a rough Irishman, asked him, 'What was the comfortablest saying a dying man could have in his mouth?' The archbishop answered, 'Cupio dissolvi et esse cum Christo,' and then he turned away to the executioner *as the gentler and discreeter person*, and said, 'Honest friend, God forgive thee and I do; and do thy office upon me without mercy.'" Sir John Clotworthy, afterwards Lord Massereene, was then the chief stay of the Scottish planters in Antrim, but was of an agile disposition. He advocated the conversion of the Irish with a sword in one hand and a Bible in the other. He petitioned against the public celebration of mass, "to the great grief of God's people." He fought for King Charles against the Ulster Irish; but on the waning of the Royal power before the Puritans, he changed sides, and gave all his energies to that party, sitting with the Westminster Assembly of Divines, and acting as the spokesman of a deputation sent to the Parliament to protest against the return of the King. At the Restoration he was one of the first to rush to England to welcome the rising sun of Charles II., with all his democratic backslidings healed. Truly he was a man of many parts. F. J. B.

GEORGE WILDE, BISHOP OF DERRY.

In 1636 Archbishop Laud gave a great entertainment in Saint John's College, Oxford, to King Charles and his Queen. After the banquet, Laud caused "the windows of the hall to be shut, the candles lighted, and all things made ready for the play to begin." It was *Love's Hospital*, written by George Wilde, one of the Fellows who, after the Restoration, became Bishop of Derry. "The plot was very good and the action. It was merry and without offence, and so gave a great deal of content." I wonder if there is any copy of this play of the Bishop of Derry forthcoming now? F. J. B.

THE CORPORATE SEAL OF NEWTOWN LIMAVADY.

In the description of the seal of Newtown Limavady, page 146 of the July part of the *Ulster Journal*, the writer is wrong in describing the charges and in elucidating the origin and meaning of the arms. Without some proper knowledge of heraldry, it is dangerous to venture on such a ticklish subject; more especially is it unwise to offer an interpretation or signification of the charges. The description and deductions are erroneous and misleading. First, *a saltire engrailed sable* is not, and should not be, termed a cross of St. Andrew, which is *white on a blue field*, and not engrailed or cusped at the edges. The cross of St. Patrick is also a saltire, *red on a white field*; in colour only it differs from a cross of St. Andrew, and might with greater reason have been taken into account in describing the cross in the arms. Second, the theory of the *escallops* (not "scallops") will not fit the facts. The escallop shell is the special emblem of St. James—patron saint of pious pilgrims it is true, but would hardly be used to symbolize the "pilgrim" Redshanks from Scotland, I think! Before venturing on such an assumption, it would have been wiser to look up the arms borne by the chief men of the place at the date of the incorporation of the borough. A very little investigation would have shown that the arms of the lord of the soil—as was usually the case—had been adopted; so the fanciful interpretation falls to the ground. The arms are those of the Connolly family—probably those of Sir William Connolly, Speaker of the Irish House of Commons, *temp.* Queen Anne, who owned the land in which Newtown Limavady was situated. His arms, as blazoned by Burke, are *argent on a saltire sable, five escallops of the field* (no mention of engrailing); but another branch of the Connollys bore *or* (gold) *on a saltire engrailed, azure, five escallops argent*—evidently the arms of a junior house, with the engrailed edge to the cross and changes of tinctures to mark the cadency. Query, whose?

Note.—The decorative form of the shield and adjuncts bears a remarkable resemblance to the old seal of the borough of Coleraine (see vol. i, p. 114). It would almost appear as if they had been executed by the same hand. J. Vinycomb.

ANNALS OF NENDRUM.

(Additional Note to Bishop Reeves's "Mahee Island," page 13.)

A.C. 496. Maochaoi,[1] Abbot of Aendruim, died on the twenty-third day of the month of June.
638. St. Critan of Aendruim died on the seventeenth of May.
642. St. Cronan Beg, Bishop of Aendruim, died on the seventh of January.
658. Cummine, Bishop of Aendruim, died.
682. Maine, Abbot of Aendruim, died.
730. St. Oegheatchair, Bishop of Aendruim, died.
750. Sneithcheist, Abbot of Aendruim, died.
871. Colman, Bishop, Scribe, and Abbot of Aendruim, died.
917. Maelcoe, Abbot of Aendruim, died.
974. Sedna Ua Demain (O'Diamond), Abbot of Aendruim, was burned in his own house.

C. S.

THE WARS OF 1641.

THE following local account is abstracted from *The History of the Warr of Ireland from 1641 till 1653*, by an officer of the regiment of Sir John Clotworthy (McGlashin & Gill, Dublin, 1873, page 99).

"And then all marched to Sir Charles Poines pass, in Frosty weather in December, in order to relieve Carrickfergus commanded by Colonel Deycale[2] for the King, who conditioned with Sir Charles Coote and Collonel Venables, when they lay before it, after Munroe left the Country, and after Coleraine was taken, to Surrender it before the Christmas following, if he were not relieved. On which it was advised amongst the chief Officers, as the two Lords, Munroe, Collonel Miles Reilly, and Collonel John Hamilton, Collonel Saunderson and Lieutenant Collonel Sandford, whether it was better to march by Moira way and through ——— in Night time, and so to Carrickfergus at the nearest, or to go to those two Lords' Estates in the County of Downe to refresh the Soldiers and to get some provisions. Upon which the Officers were divided, and the Lords carried it by Vote; not only to refresh the Soldiers, but to raise more men, being the main argument; and so accordingly the whole marched with these two Lords, where they took but two or three days rest, and gathered all to the Lord of Ardes's Town, called Newtown,[3] where the Lords' number rather decreased than increased. Then they marched to Castlereagh, and from thence towards Lisnegarvy, where about a Mile from the Town Sir Theophilus Jones, with his Regiment of Horse, came out, but was quickly put to retire back, with the loss of three or four men in a Lane.

"Then the Lords and those Officers before named advised together, whether to march that Night by the way of a Ford at Strandmillis at Ebbwater, and so to pass by Belfast and to Carrickfergus, or to march by the way of Magherlin. On which the Lords Answered, especially Ardes, that he scorned to march away in Night time from his enemy, and so encamped that Night on those Hills east of a place called Kinmuck,[4] then a House belonging to Lieutenant-Collonel Moses Hill, that deserted the King's party a little before, when Major Burgh and (the) Lisnegarvy Horse left it. And so next morning early all marched by Kinmuck where some Officers and Gentlemen left the King's party very unworthily; for to leave a Heathen party just going to Fight who can but memorize them with dishonour? Yet I will not name them, for afterwards, after the King's Restoration, they rejoiced in the highest degree."

It will thus be seen that there was a good deal of changing of sides at this time. Sir John Clotworthy was an adept at it, and Moses Hill almost equally so. The Lisnegarvey Horse also deserted the King, with Major Burgh and "some Officers and Gentlemen" not specifically named; yet they all, "after the King's Restoration, rejoiced in the highest degree." We can only take from this that the Puritan pressure was too great for them to resist, or impute, as some have not hesitated to do, that these "Officers and Gentlemen" were only desirous of being found on the winning side after the "Warr" was over. This whole narrative is well worth perusal.

F. J. B.

[1] 23 June Coedan was his own name. 31 January Cummin, a bishop. Thy Cumine of Noendruim, son of the wright of Fuam Inber. 1 July Cummin, B. Bp of Noendruim. *Martyrology of Gorman.*

[2] Perhaps Dalzeele, mentioned by Carte.

[3] Newtownards.

[4] It would be interesting to know where Kinmuck was. ED.

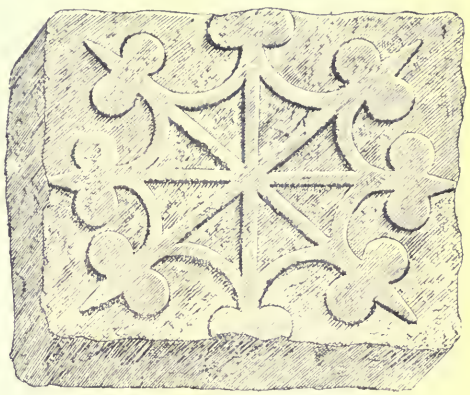
SESSION-BOOK OF FIRST LISBURN PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION.

In vol. vi, p. 183, we published an appeal for the preservation of the old session-book of this congregation, dating from 1688, which was in the last stage of decay. We are glad to be able to state that all has now been done which could be done to preserve these valuable records, through the exertions of Sir Theodore Hope, Bart. The book has been most carefully fore-edged, sized, etc., and placed in a condition to last for ages to come. This is excellent work. F. J. B.

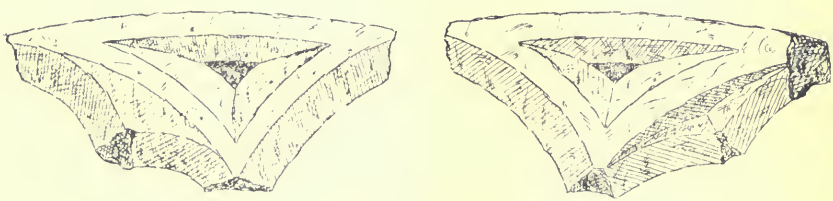
DUNDONALD, COUNTY OF DOWN.

By Francis Joseph Bigger.

The annexed illustration accurately represents a portion of the head of a fine Norman cross slab at present built into the east wall of the nave behind the pulpit of Dundonald Parish Church. It was found a few years ago, when the new chancel was being built, at a depth of ten or twelve feet below the surface of the ground. It is about 15 inches broad by 13 inches long. At the same time, a fragment of a window (see illustration), now preserved in vestry, was also found. It is carved on both sides as shown, and is about 13 inches wide. This proves that Dundonald was of much more importance than is generally supposed, with its beautiful Norman grave-slab and its later Gothic window. All other traces of its former greatness have, however, passed away; doubtless much of it is buried beneath the present modern church and well-used burial-ground.



NORMAN CROSS SLAB AT DUNDONALD.
From a drawing by Philip Reynolds.



FRAGMENTS OF WINDOW FROM FOURTEENTH-CENTURY (?) CHURCH—BOTH SIDES.
Drawn by Philip Reynolds.

Notes and Queries.

This column is open to readers desirous of obtaining or imparting information on questions of interest and obscure points of historical lore relating to the district.

County Derry Families, etc.—I desire to obtain information about the Scotch families who settled in County Derry at the time of the Plantation of Ulster, and about the history of the county from that date, and shall be glad to enter into correspondence with any of your readers on these subjects. E. M. F.-G. B.

Newbliss Cavalry.—Can any reader give the editor any information regarding this volunteer regiment?

INDEX

TO

ULSTER JOURNAL OF ARCHÆOLOGY.

Vol. VIII.

PAGE.

ABBEY church of Bangor 173
Antrim, Alice O'Neill, Countess of ... 8
Antrim, battle of 96
Annals of Nendrum 207
Ardmullan, parish of 11
Armagh, bibliography 24
Armorial sculptured stones 90
Arrot, Andrew, note on 97

BAGENALL, Sir Henry, reference to ... 113
Ballycastle, County Antrim ... 7, 96
Ballymoney parish, armorial stone 90
Ballinderry, Bishop Jeremy Taylor's church at 192
Bangor, Schomberg at 10
Bangor, Thomas Bradeshaw of 57
Beggs, Thomas, an Antrim poet 119
Belfast, merchants in 84, 138
Ben-Madighan (Cave Hill) 73
Belturbet, Frenches of 155
Bangor, abbey church of 173
Belfast, references to 176
Bibliography (Ulster) 23, 83, 171
Bigger, Francis Joseph, editor, papers by, 4, 7, 11, 49, 54, 84, 85, 90, 94, 97, 119, 138, 172, 173, 196, 199, 200, 202
Bigger family 85
Blackwater, fort of 107, 161
Blamont North 180
Belmore, the Earl of, note by ... 197
Bogs, wooden articles found in ... 25
Book Club, the Four Towns 119
Buckworth, Anthony, note on ... 98
Boyle, E. M. F.G., paper by ... 143
Black family 176
Bradshaw family, of Bangor and Milecross 4, 54
Bristow family 59, 98
Bronze ornaments 1
Bronze trumpets 11
Brown, John, token of ... 40
Bryson family 141
Burgh Castle 189

PAGE.

CAMPBELL, A. Albert, paper by ... 39
Canoe, found at Lough Mourne, Carrickfergus, in 1760 108
Carrickfergus gardens 95
Castle, Mahee 19, 68
Castle, Burgh 180
Cavan printers 23
Cave Hill 73
Caves in Ben-Madighan 73
Charter of John De Courcy 64
Charters of Nendrum 60
Chichester's, Lord, garden 94
Coleraine, Londoners' plantation in ... 69
Commons, Irish House of 37
Commissioners for affidavits 45
Companies, London 71
Copeland Islands 14
Coroners of Ulster 44
Courcy, John De 13
Clotworthy, Sir John ... 200, 201
Crannoges of Lough Mourne 1
Crosses at Maghera ... 94, 108
Cross slab at Bangor 175
Cross slab at Dundonald ... 202
Crucible for melting bronze ... 2

DERRY, George Will[illegible], bishop of ... 200
Derry, Londoners' plantation in ... 69
Derry families 202
D'Evelyn, Dr. A., note on 39
Donegall's, Lord, visit to Belfast ... 182
Dickson, Charles, paper by 194
Dix, E. R. McC., papers by ... 23, 82, 171
Dromore, prehistoric tumulus 194
Dutferin and Ava, the Marquess of, [illegible] ... 51
Dun, Sir Patrick, [illegible] 1
Dundonald, cross slab 202

ELK, Irish 2

PAGE.

FRENCH family, Belturbet 155

GARDENING in seventeenth century ... 95
Governors of Ulster counties ... 47

HAMILTON, Baron Ludovic, note on 197
Hamilton family of Cavan ... 97, 154
Hamilton, James, of Bangor, letter to ... 10
Harper, O'Neill 97
Helen's Tower, Book of 53
Helen's tower library 52
High Street, Belfast 84, 138
Hill, Rev. George, reference to works of 8, 9
Hill, Rev. George, paper by 69
Hill, Sir Moyses, residences of 49
Hobson family 97
Huguenots of Dublin 94
Hughes, Herbert, paper by 90

JUDGES, Irish, 1689–1791 36

KILLYSUGGAN old church ... 6, 199
Knowles, W. J., paper by 25

LISBURN Presbyterian congregation ... 202
Latimer, Rev. W. T., note by... ... 94
Lett, Rev. Canon H. W., paper by 133
Limavady, historical notes of 143
Limavady, seal of 200
Londonderry, bibliography 24
London companies 71
Lough Mourne, crannoges of 1
Lyttle, S. D., paper by 128
Lisburn session book 202

MACLEAN family 139
MacAdam family 139
Macoun family 154
MacDonnells, castle of, at Ballycastle ... 7
Magistrates of Ulster towns 43
Maghera, County Down, crosses at ... 94, 198
Mahee Island, paper on 13, 58
Maghera, Derry, notes on 128
Malone, fort at 49
Magheralin, parish of, ministers 98
Marshall, John J., papers by ... 31, 107, 161
Marshall family 141
Maps of Mourne Mountains 133
Meissner, Ludvig, paper by 191
Members, Ulster, Irish House of Commons, 1689–1701 37

PAGE.

Merchants in Belfast 84, 138
Milecross, Bradshaws of 4, 54
Milecross old church 199
Miscellanea, historical 36
Do. 49, 94, 198
Moira, gardens at 94
Monaghan printing 171
Morrison, A. K., paper by 128
Mourne Mountains 133

NEILL family 86
Nendrum (Mahee Island), paper on, 13, 58
Nendrum, charters of 60
Newbliss cavalry 202
Notes and queries 50, 97, 154, 202

O'CAHAN, reference to 69, 143
O'Neill, Arthur, Irish harper ... 97
O'Neills, references to 108
O'Donnell, Hugh Roe 172

PATTERSON family ... 85, 139
Patterson, W. H., note by 198
Plantation, Londoners' 69
Poet, Antrim, Thomas Beggs 119
Portmore, fort of 107, 161
Pottery from Whitepark Bay 196
Presbyterians at Tynan 31
Purdon, H. S., note by 96

QUAKERS' meeting-house, Milecross 6, 55
Quinn, Felix, Rev., sermon by ... 98

RAWDEN'S, Sir Arthur, garden 94
Reilly, George E., paper by 1
Reeves, Bishop, papers by 13, 58
Reynolds, Philip W., paper by 73
Riddel family 139
Roman Catholics at Tynan parish 35
Roman remains 189
Round Tower of Nendrum 18, 61

Review of books:

Cuchulain of Muirthemne 149
Handbook of College Street Congregation 149
The Four Winds of Eirinn 149
Odin's Last Hour 150
Belfast News-Letter 150
The Irish Weekly 150
The Derry Standard 150
History of the Anketill Family 150
The Open Window 151
History of the County of Dublin ... 151

PAGE.

Review of books *(continued)*:
Isle of the Shamrock 151
Penelope's Irish Experiences 151
Derriana Essays and Occasional Verses 151
Irish News 152
Donegal Fairy Story 152
The Witness 152
The News-Letter 152
The Northern Whig 152
Traces of the Elder Faiths of Ireland ... 152
Life of Lord Russell of Killowen ... 152
The Scotch Irish 152

SAINT Bega 14
Saint Mochoe 19
Saints Caylan, Finnian, Colman, Coelan ... 21
Saint Lurach 128
Saint Fursa 189
Schomberg at Bangor 10
Scott, Rev. Charles, paper by 189
Seals of Limavady 145, 146, 200
Seymour, Henry J., note by 196
Sheridan family 53
Slieve Donard 133
Strabane, trade token 49, 83
Strabane printing 83, 171
Stranmillis in 1800 187

PAGE.

Subscribers, list of 99
Swanzy, The Rev. H. B., paper by 150

TAYLOR'S, Bishop Jeremy, church .. 192
Thomson family 89
Thurot, Francois, note 98
Token, trade 49, 97
To Rule the North 107, 161
Trees, destruction of 33
Tullynakill, parish of 16
Tumulus, prehistoric, at Dromore 194
Turner, Samuel, paper by 73
Tynan parish, history of 31

VOLUNTEERS in 1760; Newbliss cavalry, 198, 202
Vinycomb, John, note by 200

WALKINGTON, Mrs., of Ballinderry 192
Ward, Isaac W., paper by 176
Whitepark Bay, pottery from ... 196
Willson family 50, 98
Wilde, George, bishop of Derry 200
Wooden articles found in bogs 25
Wars of 1641 201

YOUNG family 141

List of Illustrations.

PAGE.

Bronze Ornaments found at Lough Mourne 1
Earthen Crucible for Melting Bronze 2
Castellated House at Ballycastle .. . 7
Ballycastle from the Market Square in 1850 9
Bronze Trumpets found at Ballymoney ... 11
Wooden Articles found in Peat Bog ... 25 28
Trade Token 49
Marquess of Dufferin and Ava . 51
Milecross House 54
Friends' Meeting-house, Milecross 55
Map of Inis Mahee . ... . 5[illegible]
Round Tower, Inis Mahee 57
Plan of Round Tower 61
Norman Castle on Inis Mahee 68
Ben-Madighan in Early Ages 73
Plan of Caves ... 73 81
Cave Hill, enclosing Deer Park 82
Armorial Stones .. 90 93
Cross Slabs at Maghera, County Down 94
Four Towns Book Club 119

PAGE.

The Poet's Cottage at Molusk ... 124
The Mourne Mountains 132
High Street in Olden Days 142
Ulster Village 143
Limavady Seals 145, 146
Humphrey French, "The Good Lord Mayor" 155
Marianne, Wife of Rev. Andrew Nixon 159
Old Window Head at Bangor ... 173
Portion of Mullion . 174
Cross Slab, Bangor 175
Old Entrance to Tower 175
Dr. Joseph Black ... 176
Blamont North . .. 180
Stranmillis in 1800 . .. 187
Bishop Jeremy Taylor's Church, Ballinderry 192
Do. do. Interior View 193
Cross Slabs at Maghera . . 198
Killysuggan Church Remain 199
Dundonald Cross Slab and Window Fragment 202

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